



भारत का राजपत्र

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नई दिल्ली, जनवरी 18—जनवरी 24, 2004, शनिवार/पौष 28—पाष 4, 1925
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 18—JANUARY 24, 2004, SATURDAY/PAUSA 28—MAGHA 4, 1925

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए साविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

the percentage of Hindi knowing staff has gone above
80%:

Office of the Commandant-146 Battalion, Central
Reserve Police Force.

[No. 12017/1/2004-Hindi]

RAJENDRA SINGH, Director (OL)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 139.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949
(1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते
हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा
घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12(1)(i) के
उपर्युक्त इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 31 दिसम्बर, 2004 तक
सेंचुरियन बैंक लिंग पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 15/21/2003-बीओए]
डी० पी० भारद्वाज, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2004

S. O. 138.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10
of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the
Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies
the following office of the Ministry of Home Affairs where

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)
(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 12 (1) (i) of the said Act shall not apply from the date of this Notification to Centurion Bank Ltd. till 31st December, 2004.

[F. No. 15/21/2003-BOA]

D. P. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

का० आ० 140.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ “संस्था” श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अधिसूचित संघ अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगी;
- (ii) अधिसूचित संघ प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गति-विधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रत्येक 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग ‘टेक्नोलॉजी भवन’ न्यू महरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;
- (iii) अधिसूचित संघ केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदिदृष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के; अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10-मिडिलटन रो, पांचवां दल, कलकत्ता-700071 (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
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1.	मैसर्स इलादेवी कैटरैक्ट एप्ड इंड्रा ऑक्यूलर लैंस रिसर्च सेंटर, गुरुकुल रोड, अहमदाबाद-380052	2-9-2000 से 31-3-2003
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टिप्पणी : अधिसूचित संघ को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 7/2004/फा० सं. 203/79/2002-आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

(Department of Revenue)

Central Board of Direct Taxes

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 140.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category “Institution” subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) The notified Institution shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;
- (ii) The notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, ‘Technology Bhawan’, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;
- (iii) The notified Institution shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income-tax (Exemptions), 10-Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under

Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income Tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S.No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
1.	M/s lladevi Cataract & Intra Ocular Lens Research Centre, Gurukul Road, Ahmedabad 380052	2-9-2000 to 31-3-2003

Notes: The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 7/2004 (F. No. 203/79/2002-ITA-II)]

SANGEETA GUPTA, Director, (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2004

का० आ० 141.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3 के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा निन्नलिखित सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर कालम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से तथा अगले आदेश तक नामित करती है :—

सारणी

बैंक का नाम	प्रस्तावित व्यक्ति का नाम	विद्यमान निदेशक का नाम
1	2	3
इलाहाबाद बैंक	श्रीमती सिवाली चौधरी मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक ग्रामीण आयोजना और ऋण विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कोलकाता	श्री सुरीनंद्र कुमार प्रादेशिक निदेशक
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	श्री जी० के० शर्मा मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक-	श्री रमेश चन्द्र प्रादेशिक निदेशक

1	2	3
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	प्रभारी प्रशासन एवं कार्यमिक प्रबन्ध विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नई दिल्ली
केनग बैंक	श्री वी० एस० दास मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक- प्रभारी सरकारी एवं बैंक खाता विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई	श्री एम० पी० कोठारी प्रादेशिक निदेशक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई
देना बैंक	श्रीमती सुप्रिया पट्टनाथक महाप्रबन्धक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कलकत्ता	श्री सी० एस० मूर्ति मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक- प्रभारी आयोजना और ऋण विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	श्री वी० के० शर्मा मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, काशीपुर	श्री आर. गांधी मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई
यूको बैंक	श्री एस० गणेश मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, पटना	श्रीमती श्रेष्ठ कोशी मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, प्रभारी विनियम नियंत्रण विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई
यूनियक बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्री ए० एन० राव मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक व्याप और बजट नियंत्रण डीबीओडी, विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुंबई	श्री पी० सरन मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, चेन्नई

1	2	3
युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्रीमती सूमा वर्मा, महाप्रबन्धक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कोलकाता	श्री एन०पी० सिन्हा, मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुम्बई
		[सं. एफ०-9/2/2004-बी.ओ.-I(i)]
		रमेश चन्द्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2004

S. O. 141—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, hereby nominates the persons specified in column (2) of the table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said Table, with immediate effect and until further orders :—

TABLE

Name of the bank	Name of person proposed	Name of the existing directors
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	Smt. Sewali Chowdhary, Chief General Manager, Rural Planning and, Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Kolkata	Shri Surindra Kumar, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Guwahati.
Bank of Baroda	Shri G.K. Sharma, Chief General Manager-in-charge, Department of Administration and Personnel Management, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai	Shri Ramesh Chander, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi.
Bank of India	Shri V.S. Das, Chief General Manager-in-charge, Department of Government and Bank Accounts, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.	Shri M.P. Kothari, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
Canara Bank	Smt. Supriya Pattnaik, General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Kolkata	Shri C.S. Murthy, Chief General Manager, Rural Planning and Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
Central Bank of India	Shri K.C. Mohapatra, Chief General Manager, Department of Currency Management, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.	Shri R. Gandhi, Chief General Manager, Department of Information Technology, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

1	2	3
Dena Bank	Shri P. Vijaya Bhaskar, Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.	Smt. Grace Koshie, Chief General Manager-in-charge, Exchange Control Department, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
Punjab National Bank	Dr. K.V. Rajan, Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.	Shri V.K. Sharma, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Kolkata.
UCO Bank	Shri S. Ganesh, Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Patna.	Shri B. Ghosh, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Chennai.
Union Bank of India	Shri A.N. Rao, Chief General Manager, Dept. of Exp. & Budgetary Control, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.	Shri P. Saran, Chief General Manager, D.B.O.D., Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai.
United Bank of India	Smt. Suma Verma, General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Kolkata.	Shri N.P. Sinha, Chief General Manager, Human Resources Dev. Dept., Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

[F. No. 9/2/2004-B.O.I.(i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2004

का० आ० 142.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवं द्वारा नियन्त्रित सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर कालम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से तथा अगले आदेश तक नामित करती है :—

सारणी

बैंक का नाम	प्रस्तावित व्यक्ति का नाम	विद्यमान निदेशक का नाम
1	2	3
कारपोरेशन बैंक	श्रीमती उमा शंकर, महाप्रबन्धक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बैंगलूर	श्री जी.के. शर्मा, मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक, प्रभारी, प्रशासन और कार्यक्रम, प्रबन्ध विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, मुम्बई।

1	2	3
ओस्पिटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स	श्री करुणा सागर, प्रिंसिपल, बैंकर्स प्रशिक्षण कालेज, मुंबई	श्री बी.के. वासदेव, प्रादेशिक निदेशक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कानपुर

[फा. सं. 9/1/2004-बी.ओ.-1(ii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2004

S. O. 142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 the Central Government, hereby nominates the persons specified in column (2) of the table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said Table, with immediate effect and until further orders:—

TABLE

Name of the bank	Name of person proposed	Name of the existing directors
1	2	3
Corporation Bank	Smt. Uma Shankar, General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore.	Shri G.K. Sharma, Chief General Manager-in-charge, Department of Administration and Personnel Management, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Shri Karuna Sagar, Principal, Bankers Training College, Mumbai.	Shri B.K. Vasdev, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.

[F. No. 9/1/2004-B.O.-1(ii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 143.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संस्थान को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पिंडित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ “संस्था” श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है:—

- अधिसूचित संस्था अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगी;
- अधिसूचित संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रत्येक 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और

औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग ‘टेक्नोलॉजी भवन’ यू. महरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;

(iii) अधिसूचित संस्था केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदिष्ट नियांसित अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडिलटन रो, पांचवां तल, कलकत्ता-700071, (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग, तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
1.	मैसर्स इंडियन कैंसर सोसायटी, सोलापुर-8389/2-बी, रेलवे लाइंस, सोलापुर-413003	1-4-2002 से 31-3-2005

टिप्पणी :—अधिसूचित संस्था को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतिवर्षों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतिवर्षों सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 18/2004/फा. सं. 203/106/2003-आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 143.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income tax Rules, 1962 under the category “Institution” subject to the following conditions:—

- The notified Institution shall maintain separate books of account for its research activities;
- The notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, ‘Technology

Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;

(ii) The notified Institution shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director of Income tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071, (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income tax/ Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of Income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period which notification is effective
1.	M/s Indian Cancer Society, Solapur, 8389/2-B, Railway Lines, Solapur-413003	1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005

Note :—The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 18/2004/F. No. 203/106/2003-ITA-II]

SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA-II)

नई दिल्ली 12 जनवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ: 144.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ “विश्वविद्यालय” श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

(i) अधिसूचित विश्वविद्यालय अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रखा-रखाव करेगी;

(ii) अधिसूचित विश्वविद्यालय प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत

31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग ‘टेक्नोलॉजी भवन’ न्यू महरेली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;

(iii) अधिसूचित विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदृष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय लाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडिलटन रो, पांचवां तल, कलकत्ता-700071, (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग, तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
1.	मैसर्स इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, साइंस इंस्टीट्यूट, पोस्ट ऑफिस, बंगलौर-560012	1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004

टिप्पणी : अधिसूचित विश्वविद्यालय को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 17/2004/प्र. सं. 203/10/2003-आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 12th January 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 144.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income tax Rules, 1962 under the category “University” subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The notified University shall maintain separate books of account for its research activities;

(ii) The notified University shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of

Scientific and Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;

(iii) The notified University shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income and Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
I.	M/s. Indian Institute of Science, Science Institute Post Office, Bangalore-560012	1-4-2002 to 31-3-2004.

Note :—The notified University is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income-Tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 17/2004/F. No. 203/10/2003-ITA. II]

SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA. II)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

को. आ. 145.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार हारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के तंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ "संस्था" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

(i) अधिसूचित संस्था अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रखा-रखाव करेगी;

(ii) अधिसूचित संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रस्तुत 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सत्रिय, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग 'टेक्नोलॉजी भवन' न्यू मेराली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;

(iii) अधिसूचित संस्था केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदिष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडिलटन रो, पांचवां तल, कलकत्ता-700071, (ख) सत्रिय, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
1.	मैसर्स वल्ड वाइड फैण्ड फार नेचर, इंडिया, 172-बी, लोदी एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110003	1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004

टिप्पणी :—अधिसूचित संस्था को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सत्रिय, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 16/2004/फ. सं. 203/36/2002-आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 145.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category "Institution" subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The notified Institution shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;

(ii) The notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of

Scientific and Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;

(iii) The notified Association shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income-tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income and Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income-tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income-tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
1.	M/s. World Wide Fund for Nature-India, 172-B, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003	1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004

Notes :—The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 16/2004/F. No. 203/36/2002-ITA. II]

SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA. II)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

का.आ. 146.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ "संघ" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

(i) अधिसूचित संघ अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगी;

(ii) अधिसूचित संघ प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रत्येक 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग 'टेक्नोलॉजी भवन' न्यू मैहरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;

(iii) अधिसूचित संघ केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदिष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय साते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकारी क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडलटन रो, पांचवां तल, कलकत्ता-700071, (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम. सं.	अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम	अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है
1.	मैसर्स अमाला कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर, अमाला नगर, पो.ओ. श्रीस्तूर- 680553 केरल	1-4-2000 से 31-3-2003

टिप्पणी :—अधिसूचित संस्था को सलाह दी जाती है कि यह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकारी क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 19/2004/पर. सं. 203/121/2003—आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 146.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category "Association" subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The notified Association shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;

(ii) The notified Association shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research

activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;

(iii) The notified Association shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of section 35 of Income tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
1.	M/s Amala Cancer Research Centre, Amala Nagar P.O. Thrissur 680 553 Kerala	1-4-2000 to 31-3-2003

Notes :—The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval shall also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 19/2004/F. No. 203/121/2003-ITA. II]
SANDEEP GUPTA, Director (ITA. II)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 147.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रक्रीय उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं वितरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्रीमती दिपाली पंत जोशी मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक हैदराबाद को तत्काल प्रभाव से एवं अगले आदेश होने तक श्रीमती देवकी मुथुकृष्णन, स्थानीय निदेशक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंगलूर के स्थान पर आंध्रा बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा० सं० 9/2/2004-बीओ-I (i)]
रमेश चन्द्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

S.O. 147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, hereby nominates Dr. Rabi Mishra, Member of Faculty, Reserve Bank Staff College, Reserve Bank of India Chennai as a Director of Indian Bank with immediate effect and until further orders vice Shri S. Karuppasamy, Chief General Manager-in-charge, Urban Banks Department, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

[F. No. 9/2/2004-B.O.I (i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 148.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रक्रीय उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं वितरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्रीमती दिपाली पंत जोशी मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक हैदराबाद को तत्काल प्रभाव से एवं अगले आदेश होने तक श्रीमती देवकी मुथुकृष्णन, स्थानीय निदेशक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंगलूर के स्थान पर आंध्रा बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा० सं० 9/2/2004-बीओ-I (ii)]

रमेश चन्द्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

S.O. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 the Central Government, hereby nominates Smt. Deepali Pant Joshi, Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad as a Director of Andhra Bank with immediate effect and until further orders vice Smt. Devaki Muthukrishnan, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore.

[F. No. 9/2/2004-B.O.I (ii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 149.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के

उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2005 तक जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक मर्यादित, धार, मध्य प्रदेश पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फ्र० सं०1 (52) /98-एसी]

एम० सुब्रमणि, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2004

S.O. 149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette till 31 March 2005.

[F. No. 1(52)/98-AC]

M. SUBRAMANI, Sr. Research Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 150.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2004 तक जम्मू केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि०, जम्मू, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फ्र० सं०1 (29) /2003-एसी]

एम० सुब्रमणि, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2004

S.O. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Jammu Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir State, from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette till 31 March, 2004.

[F. No. 1(29)/2003-AC]

M. SUBRAMANI, Sr. Research Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 151.—बैंककारी विनियमन, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2006 तक नांदेड जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि०, नांदेड, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फ्र० सं०1 (2) /2004-एसी]

एम० सुब्रमणि, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2004

S.O. 151.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Amravati District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Amravati, Maharashtra State, from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette till 31 March, 2005.

[F. No. 1(1)/2004-AC]

M. SUBRAMANI, Sr. Research Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 152.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2006 तक नांदेड जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि०, नांदेड, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फ्र० सं०1 (2) /2004-एसी]

एम० सुब्रमणि, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2004

S.O. 152.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Nanded Maharashtra State, from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette till 31 March, 2006.

[F. No. 1(2)/2004-AC]

M. SUBRAMANI, Sr. Research Officer

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 153.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा

प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आर्थिकज्ञान-परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतदद्वारा उत्तर अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संसोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अनुसूची में “विश्वविद्यालय अथवा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था शीर्षक के अधीन छत्रपति शाहजी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कालपुर” और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद “मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता” और “संक्षेपाक्षर” शीर्षकों के अधीन क्रमशः निम्नलिखित अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

विश्वविद्यालय अथवा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था	मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता	सं. क्षेपाक्षर
1	2	3
छत्रपति शाहजी महाराज आयुर्विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ	आयुर्विज्ञान तथा शर्त्य विज्ञान स्नातक कर्णनासा कंठ विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा मेडिसिन रेडियोलॉजी और इलैक्ट्रोलॉजी में डिप्लोमा आप्पेलिकेशन मेडिसिन एवं सर्जरी विलनिकल विकृति विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा आर्थोपेडिक्स में डिप्लोमा क्षय रोग में डिप्लोमा क्षय रोग और वक्ष रोग में डिप्लोमा जनस्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (सामान्य काय चिकित्सा) मास्टर ऑफ (सर्जरी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान) मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (आर्थोपेडिक्स)	एम.बी.बी.एस. डी. एल.ओ. डी.जी.ओ. डी.एम.आर.ई. डी.ओ.एम.एस. डी.सी.पी. डी.आर्थो डी.टी.डी. डी.टी.सी.डी. डी.पी.एच. डी.ए. डी.सी.एच. एम.डी. (सामान्य काय चिकित्सा) एम.एस.सर्जरी एम.एस.(शरीर रचना विज्ञान) एम.एस. (आर्थो)

1	2	3
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान)	एम.एस. (आप्टो.)	
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)	एम.एस. (प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)	
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (कर्णनासाकंठ विज्ञान)	एम.एस. (ईएनटी)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (फर्मोंकोलाजी)	एम.डी. (फार्मा.)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (विकृति विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (विकृति विज्ञान)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (क्षय रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षय रोग)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (क्षय रोग एवं वक्ष रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षय रोग एवं वक्ष रोग)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (क्षय रोग एवं स्वसनी रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षय रोग एवं स्वसनी रोग)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (सामाजिक एवं निवारक आयुर्विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (एसपीएम)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोलाजी)	एम.डी. (रेडियोलाजी)	
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान)	
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)	एम.एस. (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)	
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)	एच.सी.एच. (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)	

1	2	3	1	2	3
	डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (बाल रोग चिकित्सा)		Diploma in Oto-Rhino- Laryngology	D.L.O.
	डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (मनशिविक्त्सा)	एम.डी. (मनशिविक्त्सा)		Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	D.G.O.
	मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (न्यूरो सर्जरी)	एम.सी.एच. (न्यूरो सर्जरी)		Diploma in Medicine Radiology and Electrology	D.M.R.E.
	डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (कार्डियोलाजी)	डी.एम. (कार्डियोलाजी)		Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	D.O.M.S.
	डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोथिरेपी)	एम.डी. (रेडियोथिरेपी)		Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P.
	डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (न्यूरोलाजी)	एम.डी. (न्यूरो)		Diploma in Orthopaedics	D.Ortho.

(ये अहंताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अहंताएं होंगी जब ये किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में सितम्बर, 2002 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हों।)

[सं. वी.-11015/5/2003-एमई (पालिसी-I]
पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2004

S.O. 153.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule, after “Chhatrapati Shahaji Maharaj University, Kanpur” under the heading “University or Medical Institution” and the entries relating thereto under the headings “Recognised Medical Qualifications” and “Abbreviation” the following shall respectively be inserted, namely :—

University or Medical Institution	Recognised Medical Qualification	Abbreviation
1	2	3
“Chhatrapati Shahaji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S.

	Diploma in Oto-Rhino- Laryngology	D.L.O.
	Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	D.G.O.
	Diploma in Medicine Radiology and Electrology	D.M.R.E.
	Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	D.O.M.S.
	Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P.
	Diploma in Orthopaedics	D.Ortho.
	Diploma in Tuberculosis diseases	D.T.D.
	Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases	D.T.C.D.
	Diploma in Public Health	D.P.H.
	Diploma in Anaesthesiology	D.A.
	Diploma in Child Health	D.C.H.
	Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)	MD (Genl. Med.)
	Master of Surgery (Surgery)	MS (Surgery)
	Master of Surgery (Anatomy)	MS (Anat.)
	Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)	MS (Ortho.)
	Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)	MS (Oph.)
	Master of Surgery (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)	MS (Obst. & Gynae.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)	MD (Obst. Gynae.)
	Master of Surgery (Oto-Rhino-Laryngology)	MS (ENT)
	Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)	MD (Phy.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	MD (Pharm.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)	MD (Path.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Tuberculosis)	MD (TB)
	Doctor of Medicine (TB & Chest Diseases)	MD (TB & Chest Dise.)
	Doctor of Medicine (TB & Resp. Diseases)	MD (TB & Res. Dise.)

1	2	3
	Doctor of Medicine (Social and Preventive Medicine)	MD(S.P.M.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Radiology)	MD (Radiology)
	Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)	MD (Anaes.)
	Master of Surgery (Plastic Surgery)	MS (Pl. Surg.)
	Master of Surgery (Plastic Surgery)	M.Ch. (Pl. Surg.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)	MD (Paed.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)	MD (Psy.)
	Master of Surgery (Neuro-Surgery)	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surg.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Cardiology)	MD(Card.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)	MD (Radio- Therapy)
	Doctor of Medicine (Neurology)	MD (Neuro.)

(These qualifications shall be recognised medical qualifications when granted in or after September, 2002 in respect of students being trained at King George's Medical College, Lucknow".)

[No. V-11015/5/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 154.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ डाका द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता एम.बी.बी.एस. उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डा. आलम महबूब, बंगलादेश के नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड हास्पिटल, वेल्लौर, पी.ओ. थोरापाडी से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट

करती है कि भारत में डा. आलम महबूब द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. आलम महबूब, क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कॉलेज एंड हास्पिटल, वेल्लौर, पी.ओ. थोरापाडी-632002 से जुड़े हैं, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[सं. बी.-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-I)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2004

S.O. 154.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Dhaka is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Alam Mahbub, Bangladeshi national, who possess the said qualification is attached to Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore P.O., Thorapadi for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Alam Mahbub in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Alam Mahbub is attached to Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore P.O., Thorapadi-632002, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 155.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ पेराडेनिया द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता एम.बी.बी.एस. उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डा. चंदिमा लीलांगनी डी सिल्वा, श्रीलंका के नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हायर मेडिकल साइंसेज, प्रशान्तिग्राम, जिला-अनंतपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती हैं कि भारत में डा. चंदिमा लीलांगनी डी सिल्वा द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. चंदिमा लीलांगनी डी सिल्वा, श्री सत्य साई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हायर मेडिकल साइंसेज, प्रशान्तिग्राम, जिला-अनंतपुर (आनन्द प्रदेश) से जुड़े हैं, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[सं. वी.-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2004

S.O. 155.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Chandima Lilangani De Silva, Sri Lankan national, who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram, Dist. Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Chandima Lilangani De Silva in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Chandima Lilangani De Silva, is attached to Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram, Dist. Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) whichever is shorter.

[No. V-II016/I/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 156.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ राजशाही

द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता एम.बी.बी.एस. उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डा. हेलेना बेगम, बांग्लादेश की नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला, आई.पी. इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110002 से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़ी हैं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. हेलेना बेगम द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. हेलेना बेगम, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला, आई.पी. इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110002 से जुड़े हैं, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[सं. वी.-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2004

S.O. 156.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Rajshahi is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Helena Begum, Bangladeshi national, who possess the said qualification is attached to World Health Organisation, South East Asia Regional Office, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Helena Begum in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Helena Begum is attached to World Health Organisation, South East Asia Regional Office, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

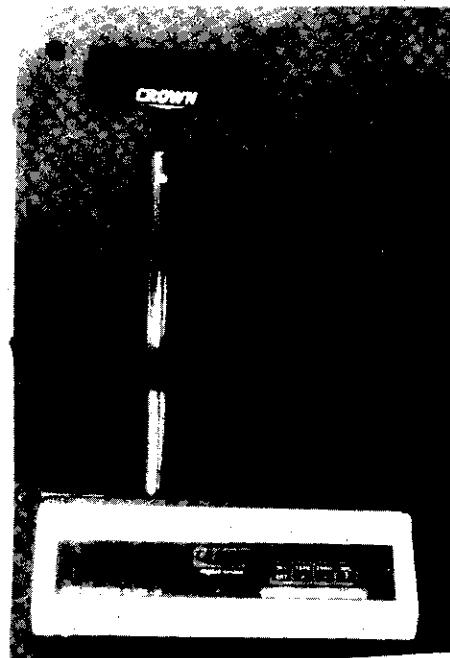
नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 157.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स क्राउन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 331-ए, पोलाची मेन रोड, साई नगर, कोयम्बटूर-641021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "सी ई डब्ल्यू-टी टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्रांड का नाम "क्राउन" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2003/289 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्टिंग स्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(222)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

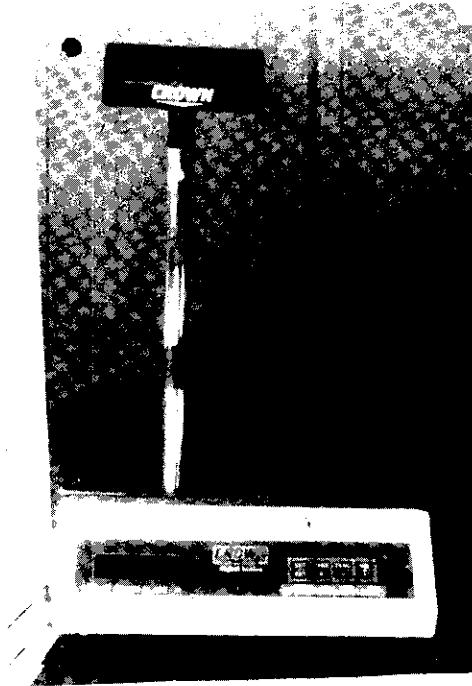
New Delhi, the 24th December, 2003

S.O. 157.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of, non-automatic Weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "CEW-TT" series with brand name "CROWN", manufactured by M/s Crown Engineering Works, 331-A, Polachi Main Road, Sai Nagar, Coimbatore-641021, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/289;

The said Model (See the figure given) is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30kg, minimum capacity 100g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy Class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(222)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

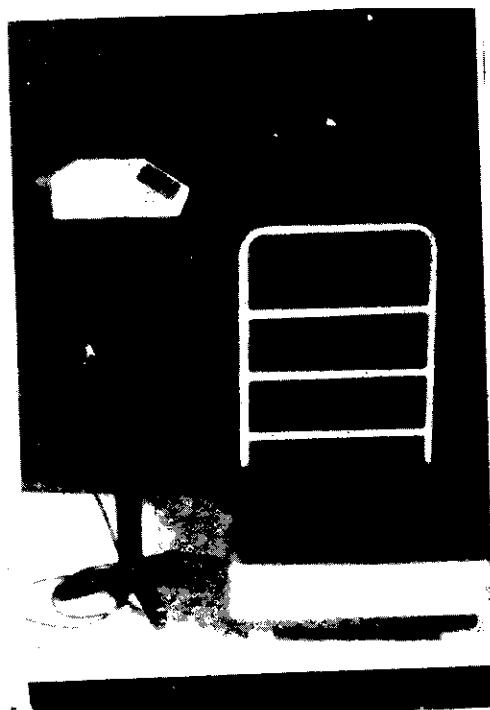
नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 158.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रसुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब; केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स क्राउन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 331-ए, पोलांडी मेन रोड, साई नगर, कोयम्बटूर-641021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले “सी ई डब्ल्यू-पी टी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (एलेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्राउन” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/290 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) अंकक सूचन सहित (एलेटफार्म प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विघुत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग एलेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. या उससे ऊपर और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(222)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

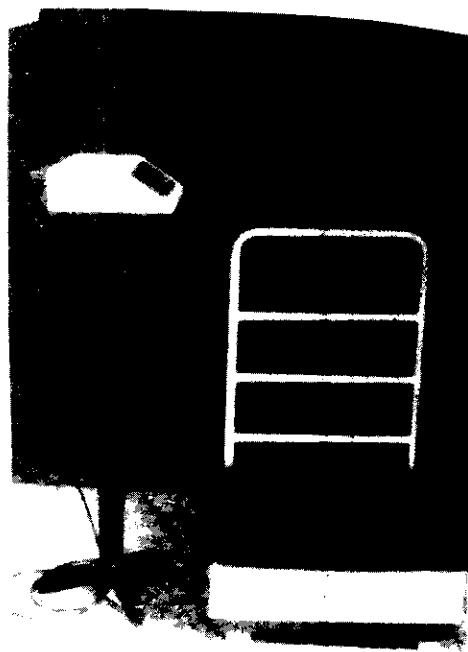
New Delhi, the 24th December, 2003

S.O. 158.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (herein referred to as said Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy Class-III) and "CEW-PT" series with brand name "CROWN" manufactured by M/s Crown Engineering Works, 331-A, Polachi Main Road, Sai Nagar, Coimbatore-641021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/290;

The said Model (See the figure given) is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Plateform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 500kg, minimum capacity 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g. The display unit of light emitting diode(LED) type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(222)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

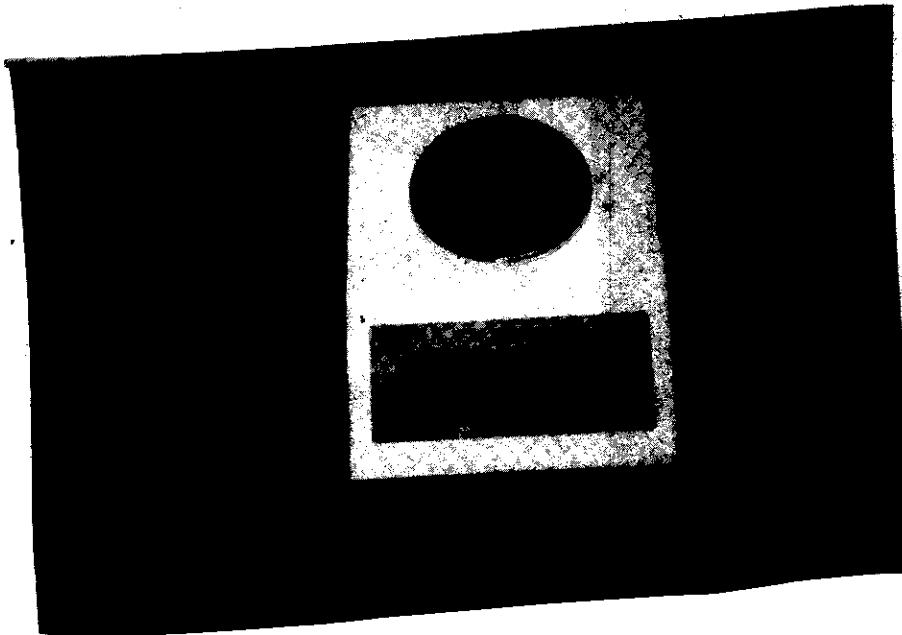
नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 159.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह सन्मानित हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सूटाल पॉलीप्रो. लि., सं. 52, स्टेलिंग रोड, नुनगाम्बकम, चैनै-600034 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू एस जे” शृंखला के स्वतः: सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सूटाल” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2003/382 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेतुलन युक्त है जिसका ज्ञात प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

स्टार्टिंग एलेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंदी की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 रक्क के रेंज में है और 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[प्र. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(256)/2002]
यो. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

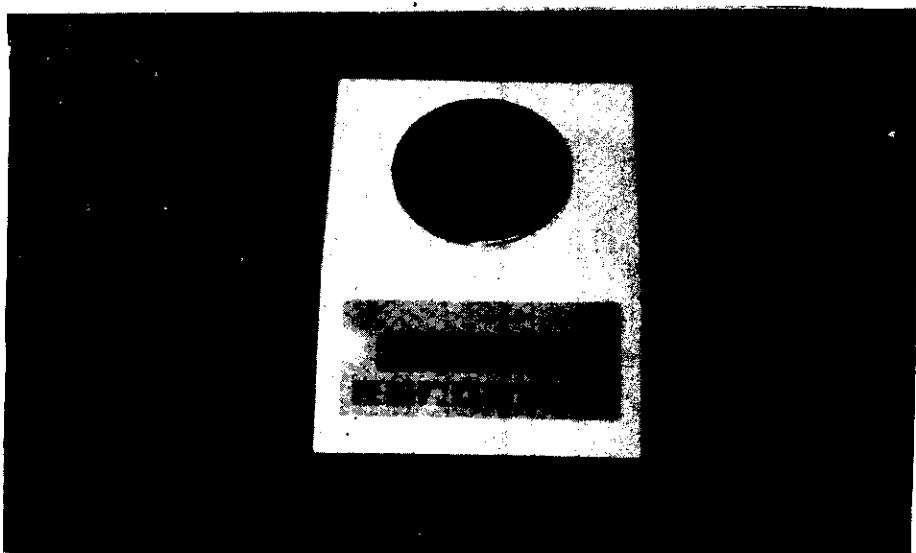
New Delhi, the 24th December, 2003

S.O. 159.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SWS-J" series of high accuracy (accuracy class II) and with brand name "SUITALL" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Suitall Polypro Limited, No. 52, Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/382;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 5- Hz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(256)/2002]

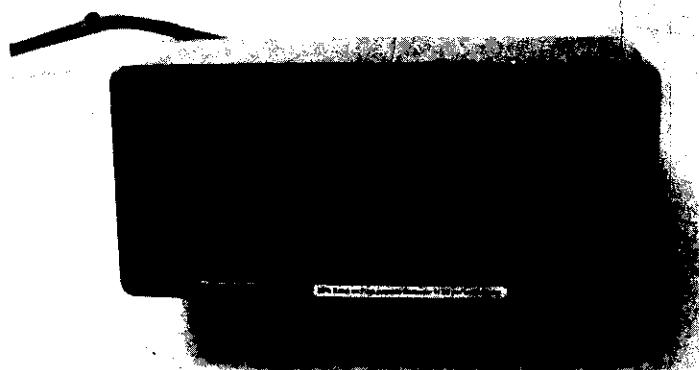
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 160.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यज्ञार्थी बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड मीटर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., 102/ए, हादप्पर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, हादप्पर, पुणे- 411013 द्वारा विनिर्दित 'ई-002/02' शुंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित (टैक्सी मीटर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टैण्डर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन किया आई एन डी/09/2003/342 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

स्टार्टिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त अनाचार के लिए उपकरण को पल्स जनरेटर, केलल और किराया मीटर को छोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी किराया मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापक युक्त सहित अंकक सूचन समाविष्ट है। यह निरंतर योग करता है तथा यात्रा के किसी क्षण में किराया और यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार उपदर्शित करता है। संदेय किराया कलित्य गति से ऊपर तथ की गई दूरी और अनुरूपित यात्रा के दौरान उस गति से नीचे लगे समय का फलनक है। मीटर का पठन सात खंडीय प्रकाश उत्सर्जक छायोड (एस ई डी) द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है और विद्युत प्रदाय डी सी 26 वोल्ट है। मीटर का 'के' कारक 1400 स्पंद दर है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(152)/2002]

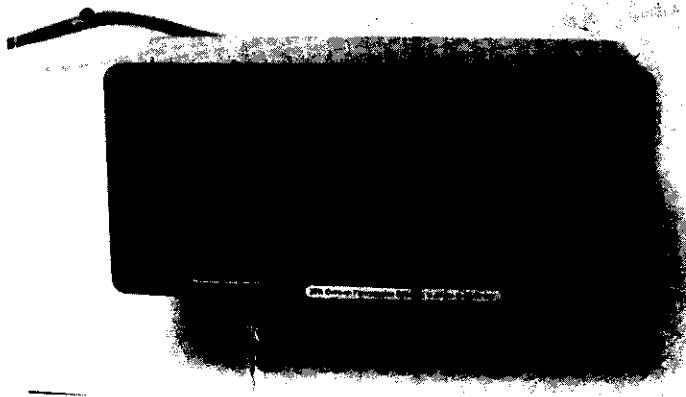
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2003

S.O. 160.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a Taxi Meter with digital indication of E-002/02 series with brand name "STANDARD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Standard Meter Manufacturing Company, 102/A, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Hadapsar, Pune-411013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/342;

In addition to stamping plate, the sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the pulse generator, cable and the fare meter for malpractice.



The said Model is a Taxi Meter with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously and indicates at any moment of the journey, the charges payable by the passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled above a certain specified speed and the time elapsed below the specified speed during the journey. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segment Light Emitting Diode (LED) and power supply is DC 8V-26V. The 'K' factor is 1400 pulse/kilometre.

[F. No. WM-21(152)/2002]

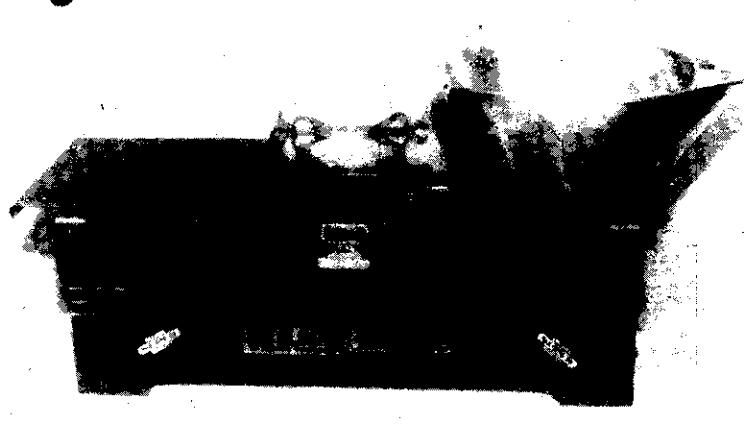
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 161.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उल्लंघनों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विल्सन वेट कं., शिवाजी नगर, सावर कुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्भित काउन्टर मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ड्रांग का नाम “विल्सन वेट कं.” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/391 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन (यांत्रिकी) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(167)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 161.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of counter machine with brand name "Willson Weight Co" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Wilson Weight Co, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla, Gujarat-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/391;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a counter Machine (Mechanical) with a maximum capacity of 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500 g to 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(I67)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 162.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, नीदरलैण्डस मीट इनस्टिटुट (एन एम आई) नीदरलैण्डस द्वारा जारी किए गए मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र सहित विहित प्राथिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो मोशन इंक, 7070 विन्वेस्टर सर्किल, बोल्डर सी ओ 80301 द्वारा विनिर्मित और मै. फिशर रोजमाउन्ट (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि. मार्डन मिल्स कम्पाउण्ड, डी विंग, द्वितीय तल, साणे गुरु जी मार्ग, जैकब सर्किल, महालक्ष्मी, मंबई-400011 द्वारा किसी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के बिना भारत में बेचा गया ट्रांसमीटर 2700 शृंखला वाले सी एन जी 050 ब्राएंड नाम के दावाधीन संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस के लिए इलैक्ट्रानिक ट्रांसमीटर वाले कारिओलिस द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर के माडल का, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी /09/2003/125 समनुदेशित किया गया है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) द्रवित गाकृतिक गैस (एल पी जी) को मापने के लिए कारिओलिस फ्लो मीटर है। इसमें ऐसा कोई समायोजनीय संघटक नहीं जिसमें सुरक्षा मुद्रा के उपयोग की अपेक्षा की जाती है। द्रव्यमान प्रवाह ट्रांसमीटर मॉडल 2700 में एक वैकल्पिक 16 अक्षर, दो पंक्ति द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श है। वैकल्पिक स्विच द्वारा सक्रियत दो प्रचालन बटन प्रदर्श के नीचे अवस्थित हैं।



अंशाकन और विन्यास संसूचक धारित हस्त उपयोग के माध्यम से या विनिर्माता द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रो लिंग-2 साफ्टवेयर को चलाने वाले निजी कम्प्यूटर के उपयोग द्वारा भी पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(270)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 162.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI), Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the Coriolis Flow Meter with electronic transmitter for compressed natural gas under pressure (CNG Flow meter) of CNG 050 brand name with transmitter 2700 series manufactured by Micro Motion Inc 7070 Winchester Circle, Boulder, CO 80301, and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s Fisher Rosemount (India) Pvt. Ltd., Modern Mills Compound, D Wing, 2nd Floor, Sane Guruji Marg, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai- 400011, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2002/125;



The said Model (see the figure given) is a Coriolis Flow meter for measuring Liquefied Natural Gas (LPG). It has no adjustable components that require the use of a security seal. The mass flow transmitter Model 2700 has an optional 16 character, two line liquid crystal display. Two operation buttons activated by an optical switch are located below the display. Calibration and configuration may also be accomplished through the use of the hand held communicator or by the use of a personal computer running the Pro Link II software provided by the Manufacturer.

[F. No. WM-21(270)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 163.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, नीदरलैण्डस भीट इनस्टिट्युट (एन एम आई) नीदरलैण्डस द्वारा जारी किए गए मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र सहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लागातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्यावर्ता कराए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नैसर्स माइक्रो भोशन, ग्रोइनेवलडसेलन, 63903, ए जेड वी नेन डल, नीदरलैण्डस द्वारा विनिर्भित और मै. फिशर रोजमाउन्ट (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि. मार्डन बिल्स कम्प्याउण्ड, डी विंग, द्वितीय तल, साणे गुरु जी मार्ग, जैकब सार्किल, महालक्ष्मी, मुंबई- 400011 द्वारा किसी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के बिना भारत में बेचा गया द्रव्य और गैस के लिए श्रृंखला 700, 1700 और 2700 के इलैक्ट्रानिक ट्रांसमीटरों वाले कारिओलिस प्रवाह भीटर के माडल सी एम एफ —050, 100, 200, 300 और 400 का, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है और जिसे अनुमोदन विल आई एन डी/09/2003/124 समनुदेशित किया गया है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) द्रव और गैस मापने के लिए कारिओलिस फ्लो भीटर है। मॉडल की प्रवाह रेंज नीचे सारणी में उल्लिखित है :—

मॉडल	मात्रा न्यूनतम (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	मात्रा न्यूनतम (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)
सी एम एफ 050	60 × वास्तविक घनत्व (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	15
सी एम एफ 100	175 × वास्तविक घनत्व (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	60
सी एम एफ 200	425 × वास्तविक घनत्व (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	200
सी एम एफ 300	1175 × वास्तविक घनत्व (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	500
सी एम एफ 400	3150 × वास्तविक घनत्व (कि. ग्रा./घण्टा)	9000

प्रत्येक गैसीय माध्यम 4 कि. ग्रा./एम.³ के न्यूनतम घनत्व के साथ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। (अति क्रान्तिक) एथिलीन की 450 कि. ग्रा. /एम.³ तक के घनत्व के साथ प्रस्तुत किया जा सकेगा।

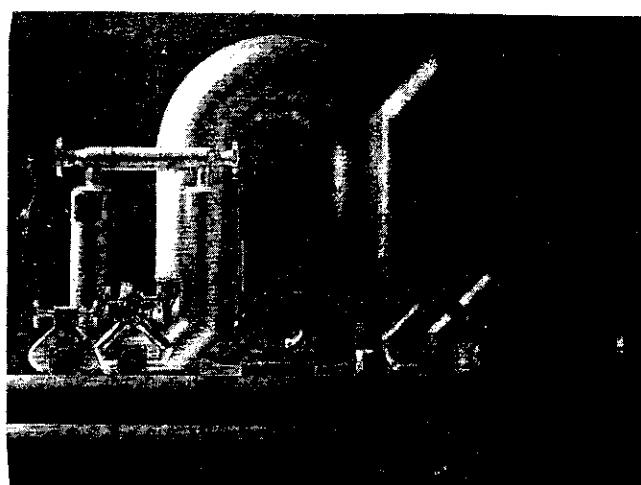
अभिक्षा अन्तरण यद्धति में मॉडल 1700 या 2700 सेट करने के पश्चात् सेवा पतन तक पहुंच पैरामीटरों के अप्राधिकृत परिवर्तन से बचने के लिए सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(270)/2001]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 163.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate issued by the Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI), Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the Coriolis Mass Flow Meter with electronic transmitter for gas and liquids with CMF—050, 100, 200, 300 and 400 sensors and transmitters of series 700, 1700 and 2700 for liquids and gas manufactured by Micro Motion, Groeneveldselaan 6,3903; AZ Veenendaal, the Netherlands and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s. Fisher Rosemount (India) Pvt. Ltd, Modern Mills compound, D Wing, 2nd Floor, Sane Guruji Marg, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai—400 011, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2002/124 ;



The said Model (See the figure given) is a coriolis Flow meter for measuring liquid and gas. The flow range of the models is stated in the table below ;

Model	Q min (kg/h)	Q min (kg/h)
CMF 050	60 x actual density (kg/h)	15
CMF 100	175 x actual density (kg/h)	60
CMF 200	425 x actual density (kg/h)	200
CMF 300	1175 x actual density (kg/h)	500
CMF 400	3150 x actual density (kg/h)	9000

Every gaseous medium may be submitted with a minimum density of 4kg/m^3
Also (super critical) ethylene may be submitted with a density up to 450 kg/m^3

After setting the Model 1700 or 2700 in Custody Transfer mode, the access to the service port shall be sealed to avoid unauthorized changing of parameters.

[F. No. WM-21(270)/2001]

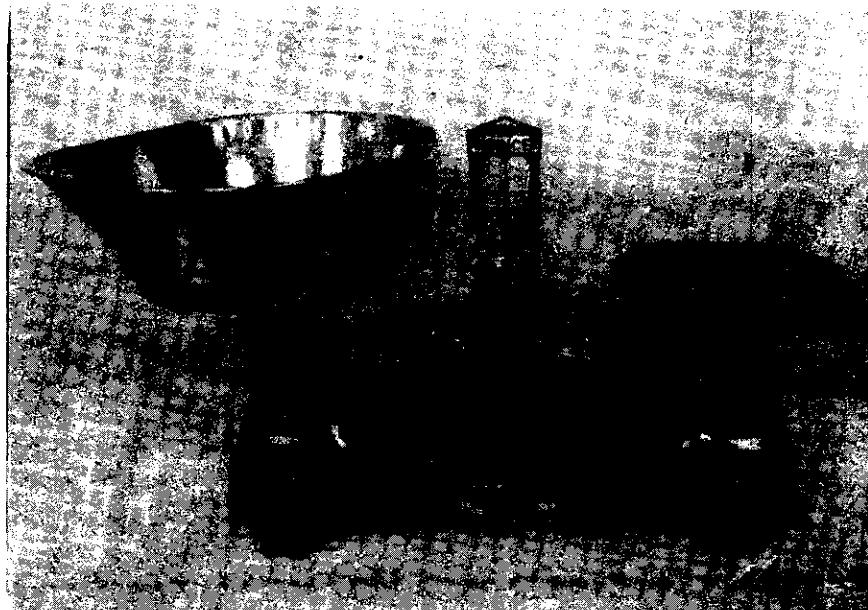
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 164.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड्स स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-17/डी/बी, गली सं. 9—आनंद पर्वत इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110005 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउन्टर मशीन के माडल जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्रिंस” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/468 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, हिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

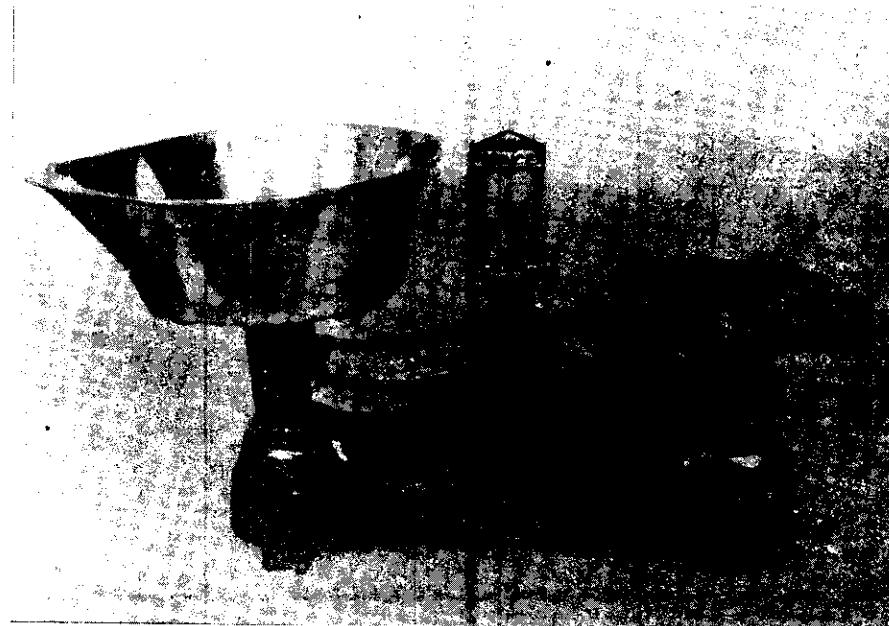
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(25)/2003]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 164.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a counter machine with brand name "PRINCE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Standards Scales Industries, B-17/D/B, Street No. 9, Anand Parbat Industrial Area, New Delhi-110005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/468 ;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a counter machine its maximum capacity of 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g. to 50kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

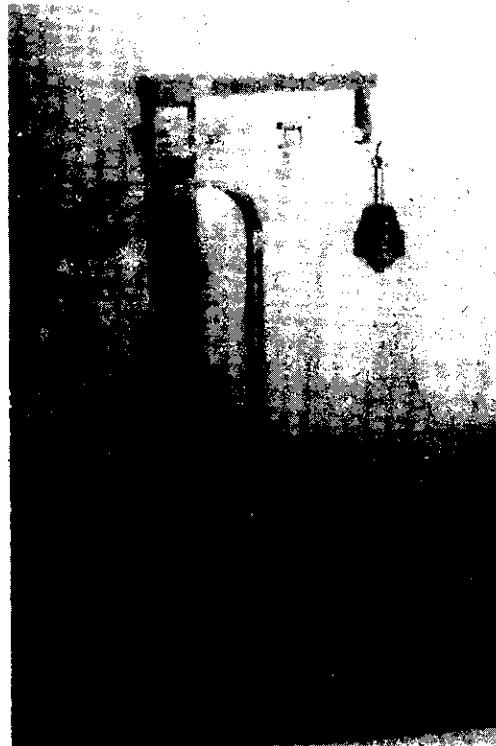
[F. No. WM-21(25)/2003]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 165.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड्स स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-17/डी/बी, गली सं. 9, आनंद पर्वत इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110005 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “पी एल-01” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, सदृश सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (एलेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “प्रिंस” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/469 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक यांत्रिक स्टील यार्ड प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. सहित अस्वचालित (एलेटफार्म मशीन प्रो वेट प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. और 1000 कि. ग्रा. के बीच की रेंज की क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 हैं, जो घनात्पक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(25)/2003]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 165.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "PL01" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PRINCE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Standards Scales Industries, B-17/ D/B, Street No. 9, Anand Parbat Industrial Area, New Delhi-110005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/469;

The said model is a mechanical steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(25)/2003]

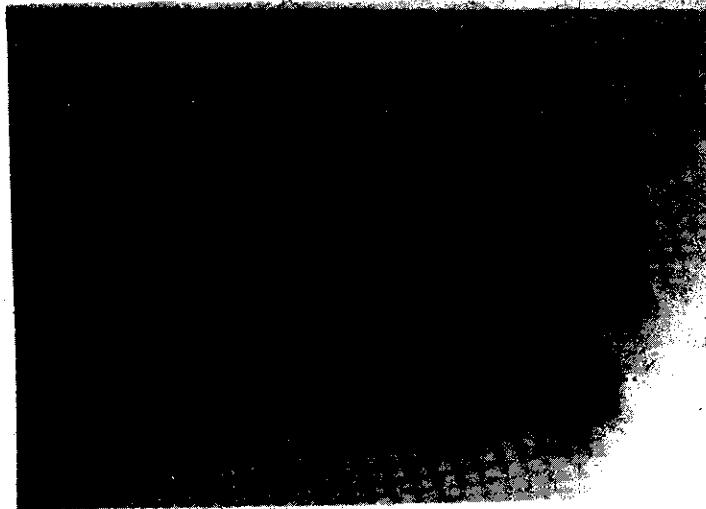
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 166.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राक्षिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नवल किशोर राम किशोर एंड कं., ए-31/37-सी, नेता जी गली सं. 3, मौजपुर, शहदरा, दिल्ली-110053 द्वारा विनिर्भृत काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “भॉइको” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/466 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिल्वर, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भृत विस्तृत अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालक के सालम उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

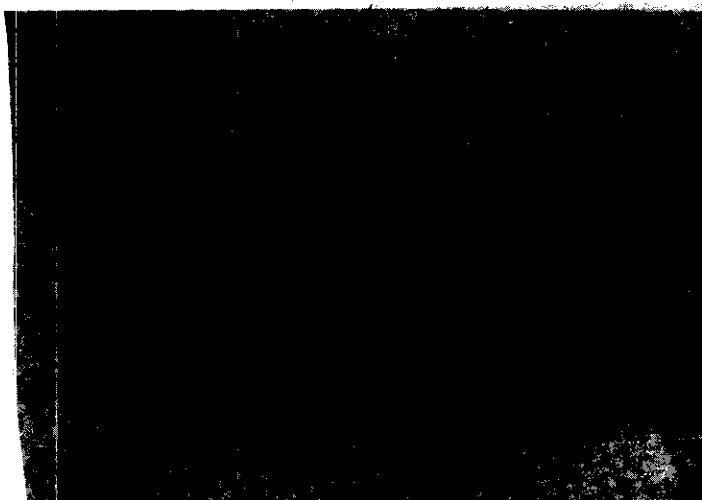
[पा. सं. छस्यू. एच.-21(27)/2003]
पी. ए. कृष्णभूर्ज, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 166.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a counter machine with brand name "MICO" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Naval Kishor Ram Kumar & Co., A-31/37-C, Naaji Gali No. 3, Maujpur, Shahadara, Delhi-110053 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/0466;

The said Model (below figure given) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity of 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 10kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(27)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

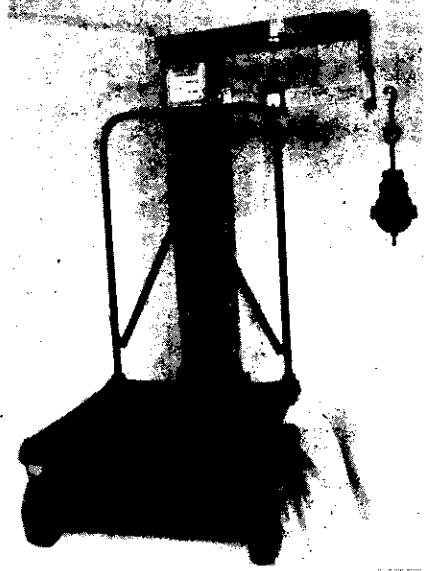
नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

बाट 367.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा द्वारे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए यह वार्तालालान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और नाप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और नाप मानक (मॉडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता से उपयोग करेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त विविध तत्त्व प्रकाश करते हुए, उससे नवल किशोर राम किशोर एंड कं. ए-31/37-सी नेता जी गली सं. 3, मौजपुर, साहस्रा, दिल्ली-110053 द्वारा विनिर्भीत मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले शृंखला के स्थान: सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक सदृश सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके छांड का नाम “माइको” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन अर्थ पं. 3/79/2003/467 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक यांत्रिक स्थील यार्ड प्रकार का सील अस्वचालित अधिनियम अनुमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम शमता 2 कि. ग्रा. सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन 5 प्रो वेट प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है।

स्टार्टिंग एलेट को सीलबन्द करने के अनिवार्य, अनुमति अनुदान को छोलने से सेकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भीत जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. और 1000 कि. ग्रा. के बीच की रेंज की शमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ग्रहणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[प्रा.सं. उत्त्व. पं. 21(27)/2003]

मी. ए. कृष्णारूप, अधिकारी, विभिन्न माप विभाग

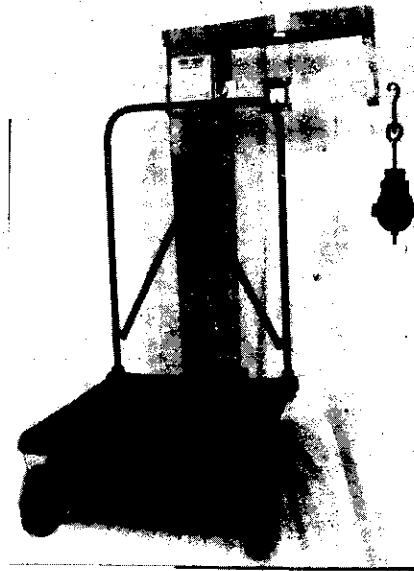
New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 167.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic Platform machine-Pro Weight type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "PPF/NR-001" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III), and with brand name "MICO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Naval Kishor Ram Kishor and Co., A-31/37-C, Netaji Gali No. 3, Maupur, Shahadara, Delhi-110053 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/467;

The said model a is mechanical steelyard type lever based non-automatic wighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section of the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 50kg and 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(27)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

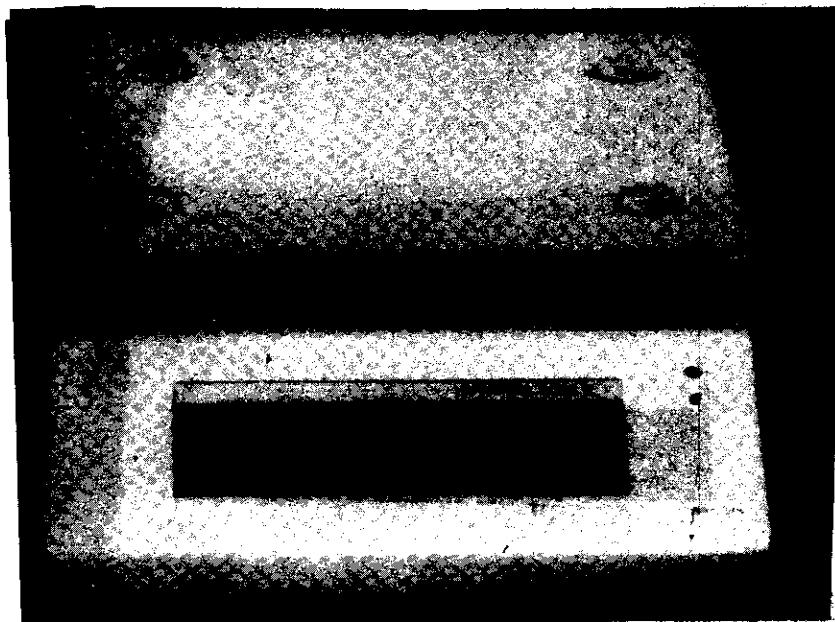
नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 168.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (संख्यात्मक अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लागतार प्रशोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपर्युक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपथारा (7) और उपथारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स काल मार्केटिंग, 4 नर नारायण सेन्टर, जगदीश इस्टेट, निकोल रोड, लीला नगर, उक्कर नगर, अग्रोच, अहमदाबाद-382350 द्वारा विनिर्भूत मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “जी. पी.-30” शृंखला के स्वतः-सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन संक्षिप्त तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्रांड का नाम “क्रिस्टल स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहम आई एन डी/09/2003/326 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है, तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका सत्त प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्टिंग स्लीट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपथारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता-द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी साधारणी से विनिर्भूत “उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में साथारत माप अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं। जिसके के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(344)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

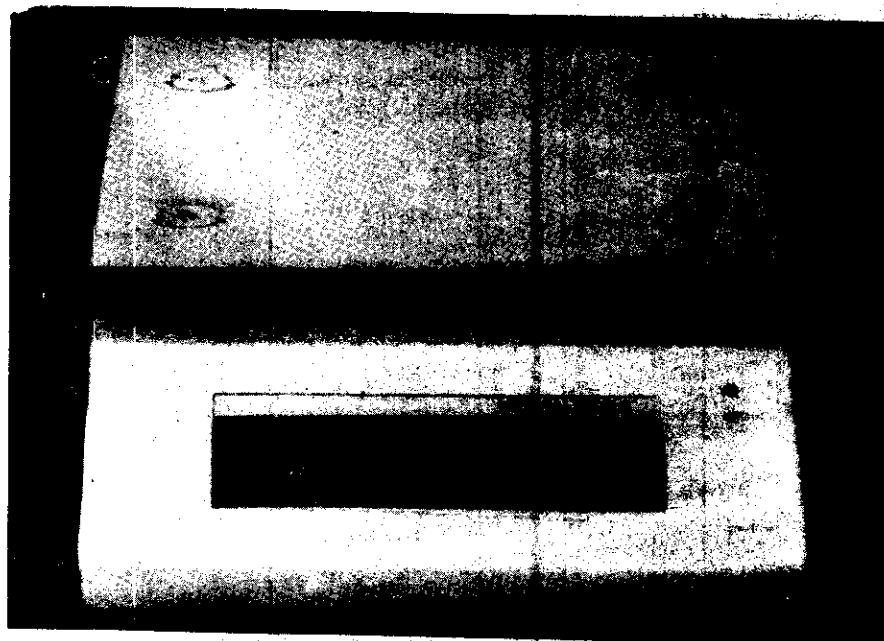
New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 168.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the concerned authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issue and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GP-30" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III), and with brand name "CRYSTAL SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Cal Marketing, 4, Nar Nayan Centre, Jagadish Estate, Nikol Road, Lila Nagar, Thakkarbagan approach, Ahmedabad-382350 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/326;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(344)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपश्रम (2) और उपश्रम (3) द्वारा प्रदर्शित सभी कानूनों का प्रयोग करके तुम्हें मेरसे कोई नाकारात्मक, या यातायात संदर्भ अगदीत इनकाल तक, लोक नारा, दरकार अमर भाषण, अनुग्रहालय-202350 द्वारा प्रियंका चौधरी नामांकित (अधिनियम का 3) नाम "जी. पी.-60/120" द्वारा के स्वामीपाल, अनुग्रहालय अंकनक मूलन राहित लेरेन उद्धरण (सेही रेखा प्रोटोकॉल में प्रकाश) के मांडल का विस्तृत अंदर का नाम "किस्सदा इकेत" है (जिसे इसमें उत्तम भाषण कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुग्रहालय प्रियंका आई एवं १०/०३/२००३/३२७ समनदेशित विभिन्न ग्रन्थ है, उनमें से उपर्युक्त जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उवत मॉडल (टी ग्रॅड अफ्रॅटि देल्टे) एक विकृत नापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित (दोहरी रेज) अधिकतम नापता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम नापता 230 कि.ग्रा. है। नापता उपरान्त है। नापता नापाता अनापता (ई) का भार 60 कि.ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. तथा 60 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 120 कि.ग्रा. तक 35 ग्रा. है। नापता एक अधिक नापता युक्त है जिसका सह प्रतीक्षित अवकाशप्रदान धारित आवेदन ग्रन्थात है। अपने उत्तरार्थक छायोड प्रदर्श नापता परिवर्तन उपरान्त करता है। उपरान्त 230 योल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्रिंग स्टोट को डीलाक्ट करने के अतिरिक्त, कपर्पर्पण व्यवहारों के सिए मन्त्रिन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील जम्ही भी उपयोगी।



प्राची. अन्तर्गत. 21(३०) १९७१]

गी. प. अधिकारी, विदेशी विद्यालय

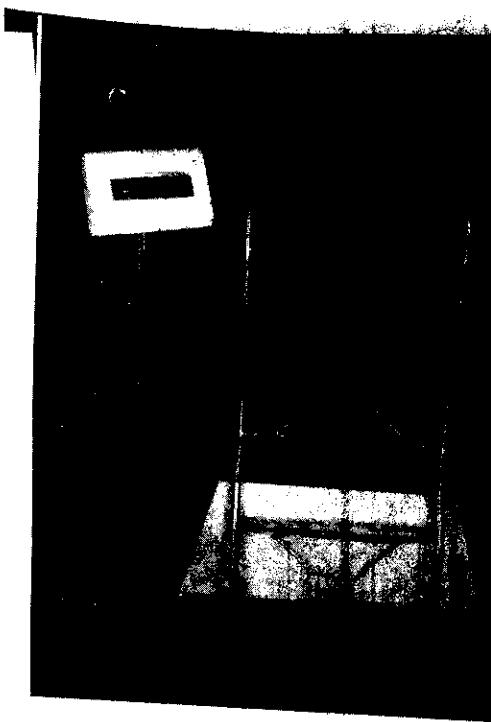
New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 169.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform-dual range type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GP-60/120" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III), and with brand name "CRYSTAL SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Cal Marketing, 4, Nar Narayan Centre, Jagadish Estate, Nikol Road, Lila Nagar, Thakkarnagar approach, Ahmedabad-382350-Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/327;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type (dual range) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. upto 60 kg. and 20g above 60kg. and upto 120kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(344)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

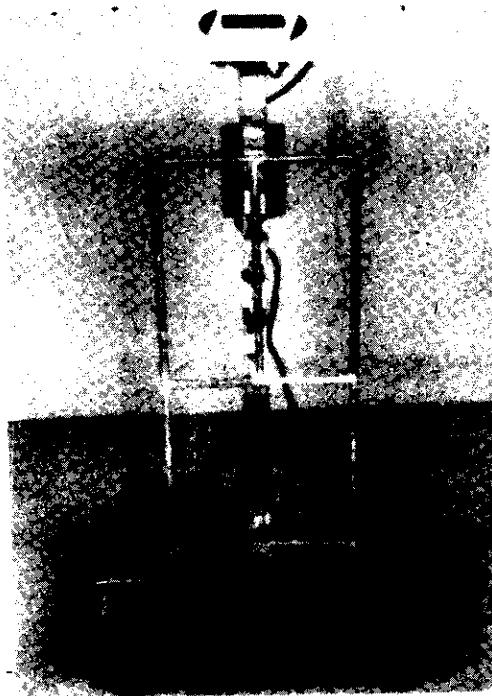
नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 170.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स क्राउन डिजिटल इन 1, अवलार कालौनी प्रथम तल, गुप्ता फैशनर्स, मेन कुंजपुरा रोड, करनाल-132001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "सी आर पी एस" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "क्राउन" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/350 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी का भारसेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तरल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्याकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टार्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कण्टपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील भुहर बन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही बेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेज में सत्यापन मान अंतरल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम से 300 कि. ग्रा. के रेज तक की अपेक्षतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 है जिसमें 'के' घनात्मक या छटात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[का.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(112)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

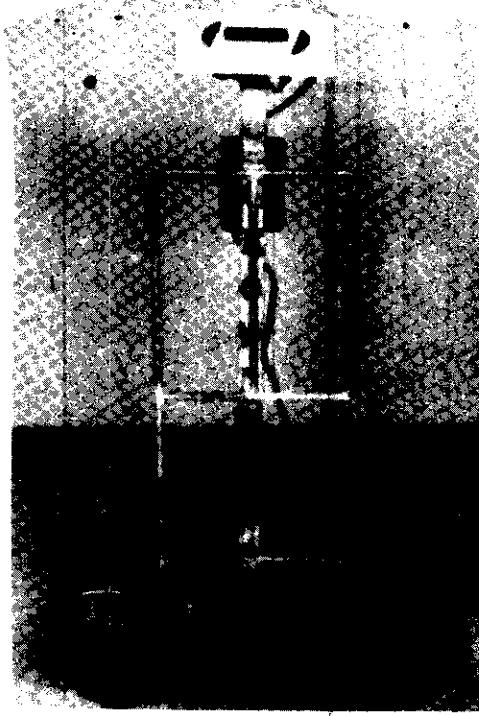
New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 170.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Plat form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CRPS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III), and with brand name "CROWN" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Crown digital Inc., 1, Avtar Colony, 1st Floor, Gupta Fashioners, Main Kunjupura Road, Karol Bagh-132001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/350.

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighting result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging 50 kg. and upto 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-2I(112)/2001]
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

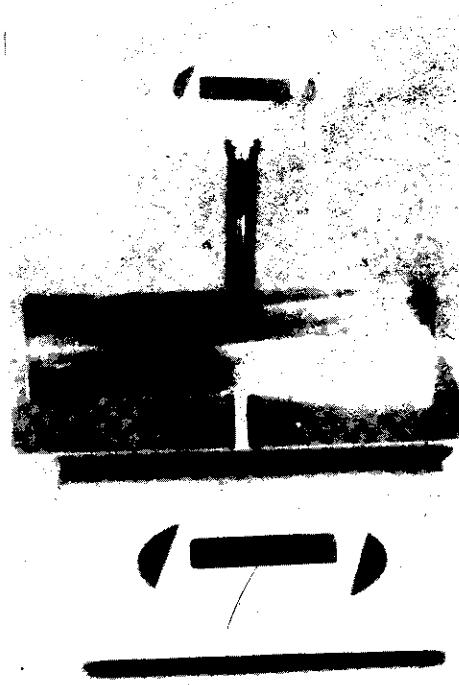
नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 171.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लक्षण, जहां समाप्त हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) का बाट तथा माप मानक (आकृति का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योग के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि राज्यपाल प्रक्रिया की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल का व्यापार चलेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपचारा (7) और उपचारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नैसर्जिक क्राउन डिजिटल इन 1, अवतार कालोनी, प्रथम सल, गुप्ता फैशनर्स, मैन कंजपुरा रोड, करनाल-132001 द्वारा निर्दिष्ट उच्च वर्गता (वर्गता वर्ग 2) द्वारा “सी आर आर एस” ब्रूकला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (ऐस्वचालय प्रकार) के मांडल या, जिसके बांध का नाम “क्राउन” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मांडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन यिहन आई एस नं 009/2023/354 सम्मुद्रित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रभावप्रति जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भारसेल आधारित प्रकाशक तातोलन उपकरण है। इसकी क्षमता 24 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक अपेक्षातात्पुरित है जिसका तात्प्रतिकृत व्यक्तिनात्पक धरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परियाम उत्पर्याप्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्व अवस्थार्थे के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त भौदल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजिटल के अनुसार और उसी समस्त्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुचेदित भौदल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यशस्वीता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 100 मि. ग्रा. आ छाते जो अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 58,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^8, 2 \times 10^8$ या 5×10^8 के हैं जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या सून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फर.सं. उल्लंघ. एम. 21(112)/2001]

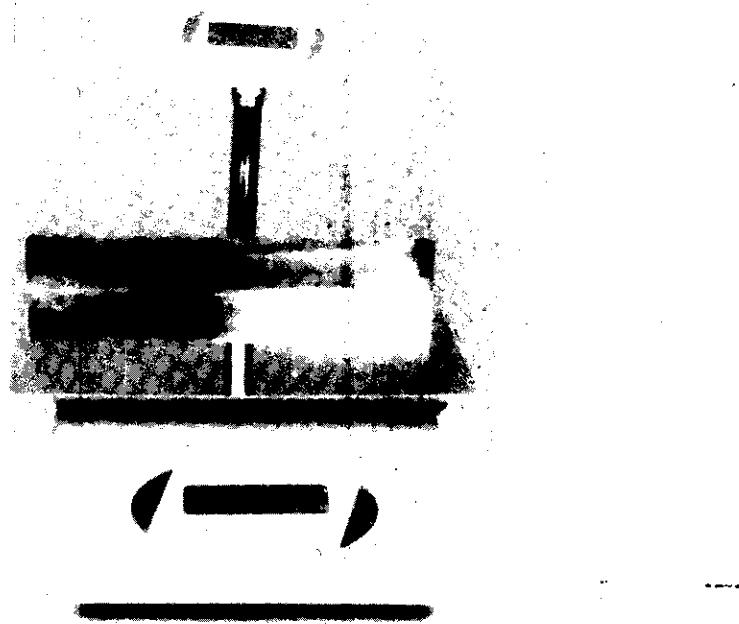
New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 171.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CRRS" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "CROWN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Crown digital Inc, 1 Avtar colony, 1st Floor, Gupta Fashioners, Main Kunjupura Road, Karnal-132001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/351;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 24 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(112)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

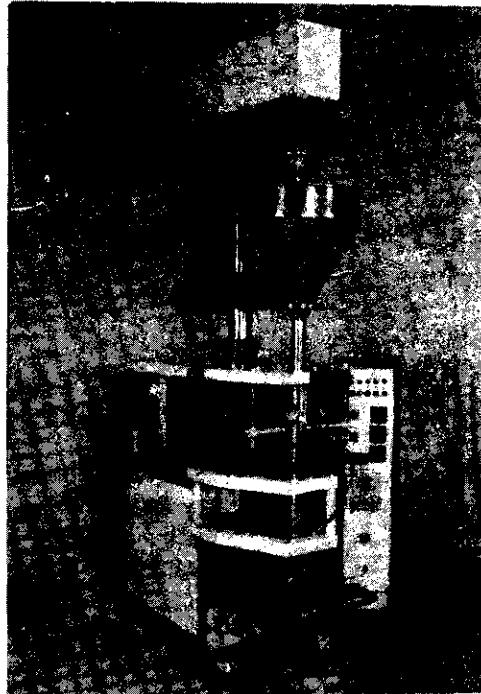
नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 172.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विधित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऐस पैक मशीन्स, साइट सं.-55, श्री लक्ष्मी नगर, नावा इंडिया रोड, हिन्दुस्तान कोलेजम के सामने, साओरो पलायम पी ओ, कोयमबद्दूर-641028 (तमिलनाडु) द्वारा विनिर्भृत “ऐस-ए जी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित भरण मशीन (ओजे फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “ऐस पैक” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/421 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (ओजे फिलर) है। और इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। इसे मुक्त प्रकाश वाले उत्पाद, जैसे दूध पाउडर, टॉलकम पाउडर, चाय, कॉफी पाउडर, गेहूं का आटा, पिसे मसाले, रसायन इत्यादि के भरण के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 20-60 पैकट प्रति मिनट, भरण करता है। उपकरण 440 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भृत जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(258)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

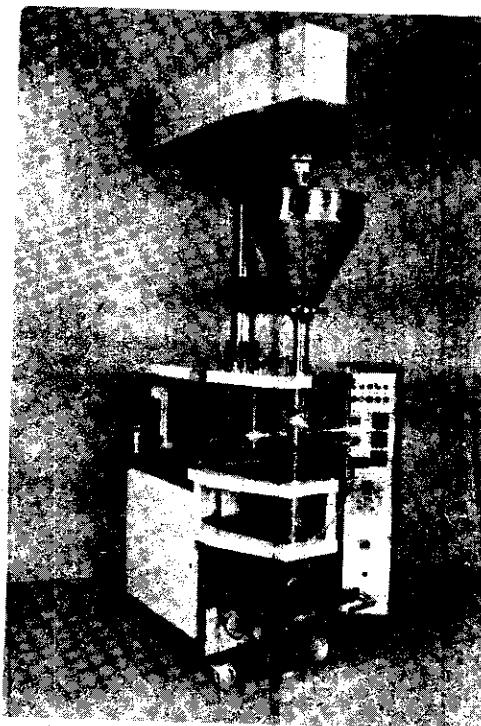
New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 172.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, Automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) of "ACE-AG" series with brand name "ACEPK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. ACE Pack Machines, Site No. 55, Sri Laxmi Nagar, Nava India Road, Opp. Hindustan Collegem, Sowripalayam P.O. Coimbatore-641028, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/421;

The said model (See the figure given below) is an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) and its maximum capacity is 200g. It is used for filling the free flowing products like tooth powder, talcum powder, tea, coffee powder, wheat flour, ground spices, chemicals etc. It fills 20-60 packets per minutes. The instruments operates on 440 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of machine for fraudulent partices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g to 1000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(258)/2002]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 173.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योग के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऐस पैक मशीन्स, साइट सं.-55, श्री लक्ष्मी नगर, नाला इंडिया रोड, हिन्दुस्तान कोलेजम के सामने, साझोरी पलायम पी ओ, कोयमुबद्दूर-641028 (तमिलनाडु) द्वारा विनिर्भीत “ऐस-सी पी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “ऐस पैक” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/422 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (ओ फिलर) और इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। इसे मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पाद, जैसे दूध पाउडर, टॉलकम पाउडर, चाय, कॉफी पाउडर, चीनी नमक, कणिकाएं, डिट्रेजेन्ट, बीज, कृषि उत्पाद इत्यादि के भरण के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 20-60 पैकट प्रति मिनट, भरण करता है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भीत जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(258)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2004

S.O. 173.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, Automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) of "ACE-CP" series with brand name "ACEPAK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ace Pack Machines, Site No. 55, Sri Laxmi Nagar, Nava India Road, Opp. Hindustan Collegem, Sowripaolayam P.O., Coimbatore-641028, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/422;

The said model (See the figure given below) is an automatic filling machine (Cup Filler) and its maximum capacity is 200g. It is used for filling the free flowing products like tooth powder, talcum powder, tea, coffee powder, sugar, rice, salt, granuales, detergents, seeds, agricultural products etc. It fills 20-60 packets per minutes. The instrument operates on 440 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g to 1000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

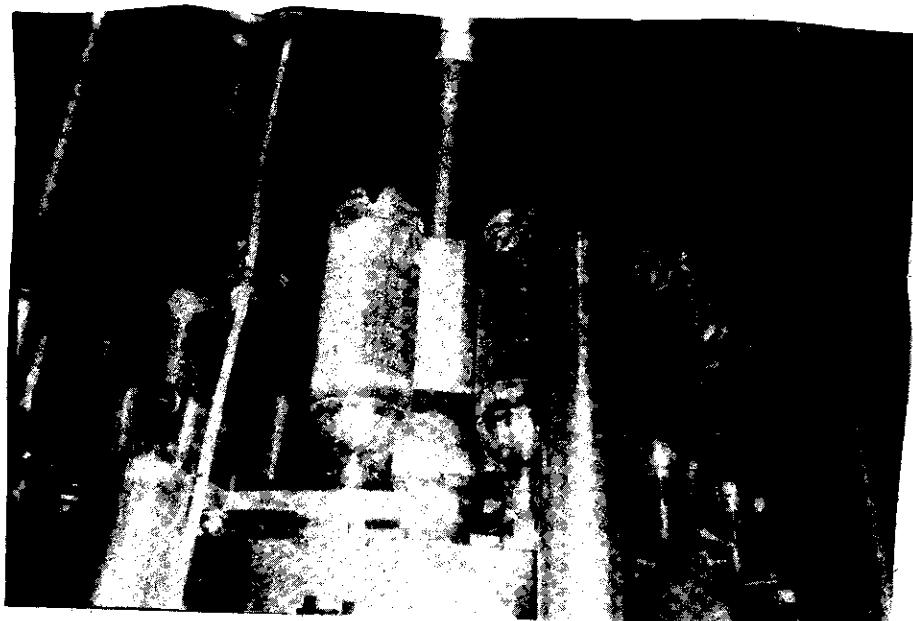
[F. No. WM-21(258)/2002]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 174.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीनस ऐकेजिंग मशीन्स प्रा. लि., 1, 2, 3, 4 प्रभात इन्डस्ट्रीज एस्टेट, पी ओ भीरा थाना जिला-401104 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पी वी 50” शृंखला के स्वचालित मॉडल का काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वीनस” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2003/449 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : सील बन्द करने वाला बिन्दु स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के निकट पैनल बोर्ड के पिछली और दिया गया है कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए समुचित प्लेट पर अतिरिक्त सील बन्दी की जाती है।



मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। यह द्वारा पाइप वाल्व प्रणाली के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। 200 मि.ली. से 5 लीटर के बीच रेंज या इसके समतुल्य भार को परिदृष्ट करने के लिए मशीन को समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह 25 से 75 बोतल प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों जैसे जल आदि को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित की गई है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(277)/2001]

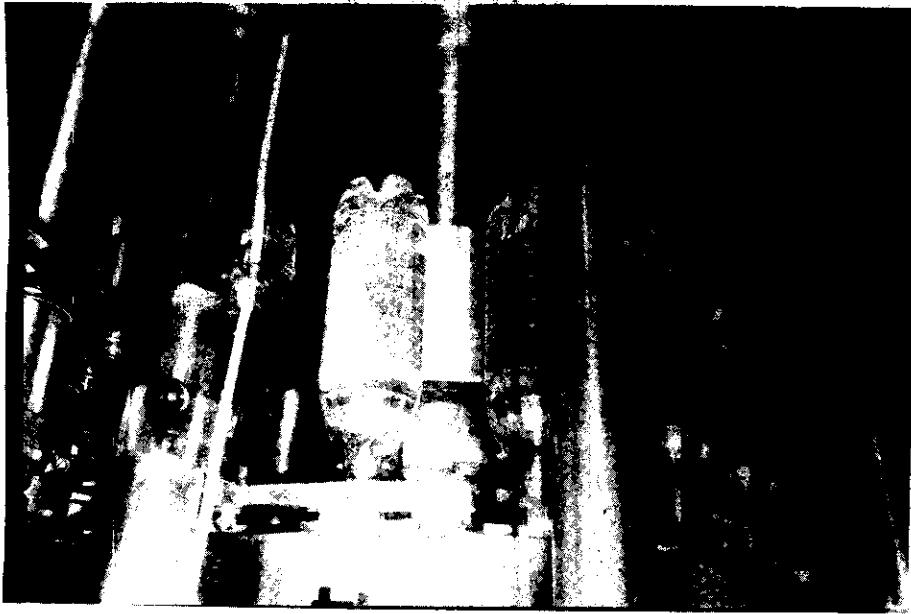
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 174.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Automatic filling machine of "PV-50" series with brand name "VENUS" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Venus Packaging Machines Pvt. Ltd., 1, 2, 3, 4, Bharat Industrial Estate, P. O. Mira Thana Distt.-401 104 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/449;

Sealing : Sealing point is provided on the back side of the panel board near stamping plate. To avoid fraudulent use and additional sealing is done at the appropriate plate.



The model (See the figure given above) is an automatic filling machine. It works on the principle of vent pipe valve system. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 200ml to 5 litre or equivalent weight. It can fill 25 to 75 bottles per minute (maximum) the machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as water etc. It operates on 440 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(277)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 175.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राथिकशरी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, यह समाचार हो गया है कि उस रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और भाषं मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट सभा भाषं मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उस बाट मॉडल यार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार ऊक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त सीलिंग का ड्रेक्स करके हुए मैसर्स बीनस पैकेजिंग मशीन्स प्रा. लि., 1,2,3,4 प्रभात इन्डस्ट्रीज एस्टेट पी ओ बीरा थाना जिला-401104 द्वारा विनिर्दित "सली फिल्स" शून्याला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सदायों नियंत्रक आधारित) मॉडल का काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का जिसके ढांड का नाम "बीनस" है (जिसे इसमें उसका मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/450 समनुरेखित जिला गत्ता है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के पास गैनल बोर्ड के पीछे की तरफ सीलिंग बिन्टु की व्यवस्था है। कपटपूर्ण प्रयोग से बदने के लिए समुचित प्लेट पर अतिरिक्त सील बन्दी की गई है।



यह मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। यह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक समय नियंत्रक अभ्यासित प्रशाली के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। मशीन को 3 लीटर से 20 लीटर तक वा समतुल्य भार के बीच किसी रेज को परिदृष्ट करने के लिए समावेशित किया जा सकता है। यह 120 जार प्रति घंटा (अधिकतम) का भरण कर सकती है। मशीन को मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पाद जैसे जल इत्यादि को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(277)/2001]
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 175.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the modal of the Automatic filling machine (Electronic timer based) of "POLY FILL" series with brand name "VENUS" (hereinreferred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Venus Packaging Machines Pvt. Ltd., 1,2,3,4, Bharat Industrial Estte, P. O. Mira Thana Distt.-401 104 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/450;

Sealing : Sealing point is provided on the back side of the panel board near stamping plate, to avoid fraudulent use and additional sealing is done at the appropriate plate.



The model (See the figure given above) is an automatic filling machine. It works on the principle electronic timer based system. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 3 litre to 20 liter or equivalent weight. It can fill 120 jars per hour (maximum) the machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as water etc. It operates on 440 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

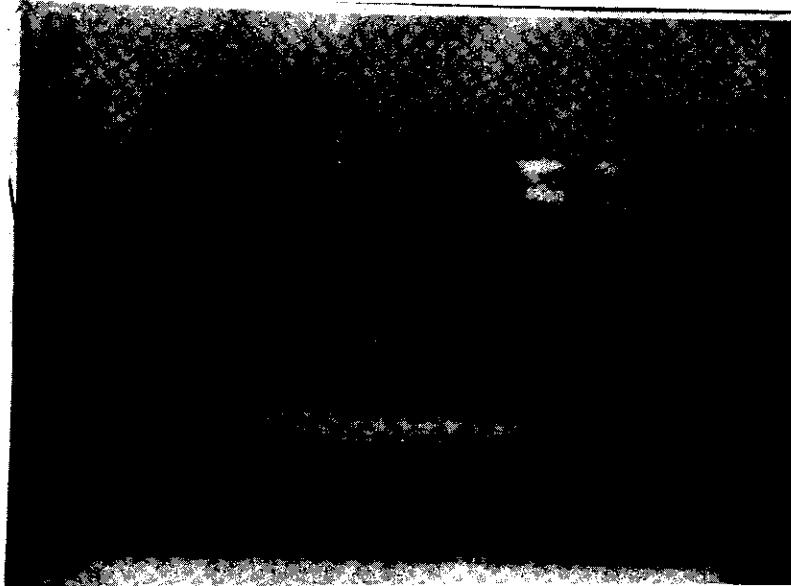
[F. No. WM-21(277)/2001]
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 176.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी. एम. इंडस्ट्रीज, महुआ रोड, एस टी स्टेंड के निकट, सावरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्भीत यांत्रिक काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्रांड का नाम “बी एम इंडस्ट्रीज” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/193 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउंटर मशीन है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भीत जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के बैसे ही मैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के यांत्रिक काउंटर मशीन जो कि 500ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. के रेंज के बीच की है, भी होगी।

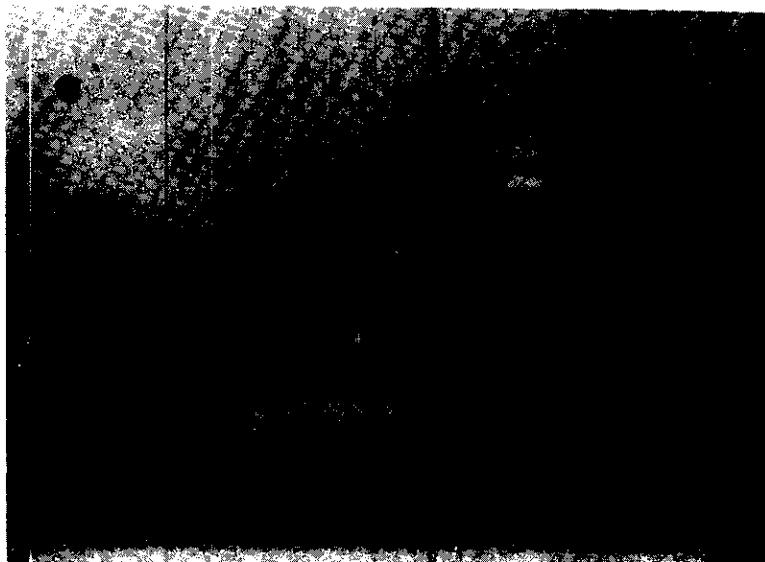
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(197)/2001]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 176.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of mechanical counter machine (herein referred to as the said Model), with brand name “V.M. Industries” manufactured by M/s. V.M. Industries Mahuva Road, Near S.T. Stand, Savarkundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/193;

The Model (See the figure) is a counter machine with maximum capacity of 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the mechanical counter machine of similar make, accuracy and performance within the range of 500g to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.;

[F. No. WM-21(197)/2001]
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

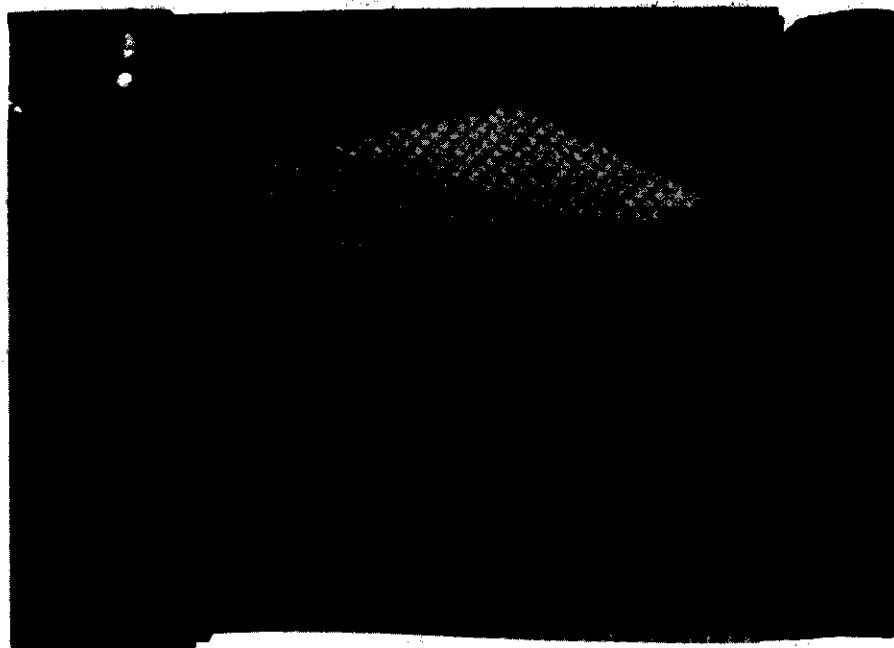
नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 177.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाएँ रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भारती इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स कम्पनी, 59/201, आनंद नगर, श्यामल सर्किल के पास, सेटेलाइट, अहमदाबाद-58 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले “एम टी- ए-2200” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्राइंड का नाम “मारुति” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन यिह आई एन डी/09/2003/328 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भारसेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। तोलन उपकरण है। संत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्तर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोलट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रस्तावती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग एसेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए-भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह जीवन कीरती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 कि. ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक “ई” माल के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेज में संत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 कि. ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के “ई” माल के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेज में संत्यापन माप अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” माल 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं जिसमें के अनावक या ग्रहणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(155)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

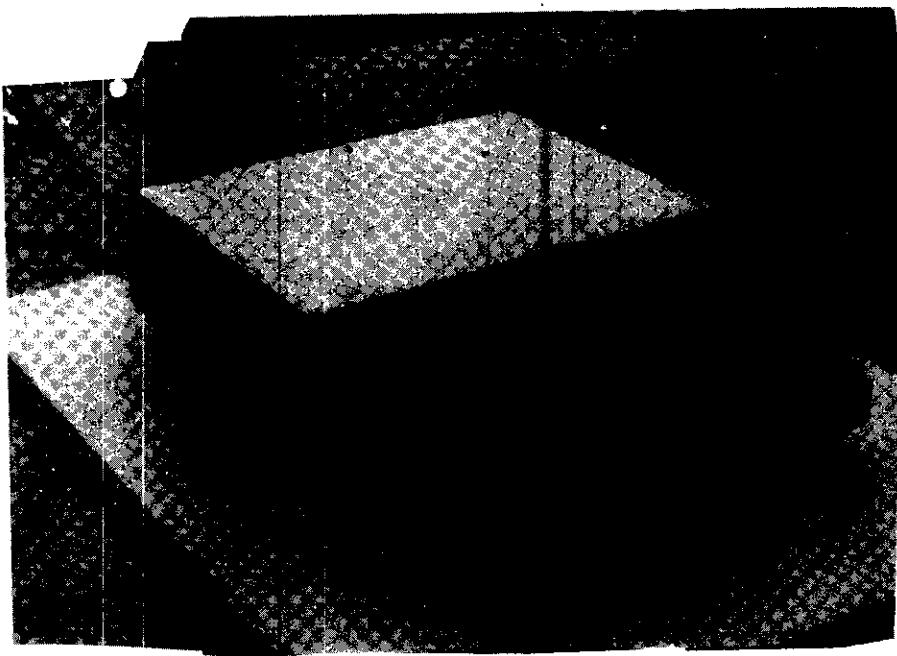
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 177.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication belonging of "MT-A 22000" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MARUTI" (here referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s Maruti Instruments Company, 59/201, Anand Nagar, Near Shyamal Circle, Satelite, Ahmedabad-58 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/328;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with no of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(155)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

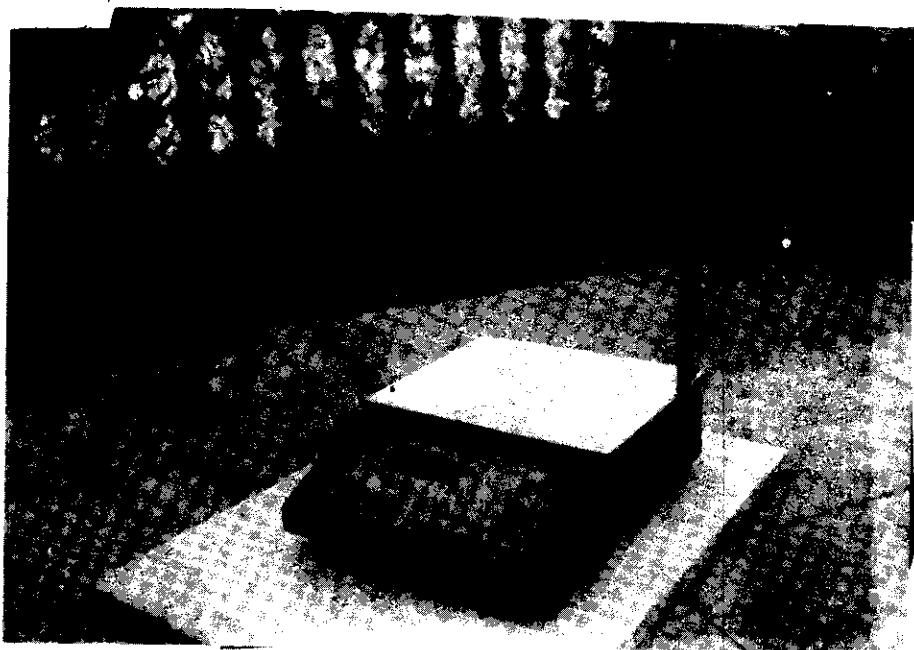
नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 178.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाजान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा व्यापक मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्यांथों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्यापकता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मार्लिंग इन्हूमेन्ट्स कम्पनी, 59/201, आनंद नगर, श्यामल सर्किल के पास, स्टेलाइट, अहमदाबाद-58 द्वारा विनिर्भित भव्यता यथार्थता (यथार्थता धर्म-3) वाले “एम टी-डी 10” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मार्लिंग” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न अई एन डी/09/2003/329 समनुरूपीत किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भारसेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है, तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डॉपोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोलट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्भाता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की सं. और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(155)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

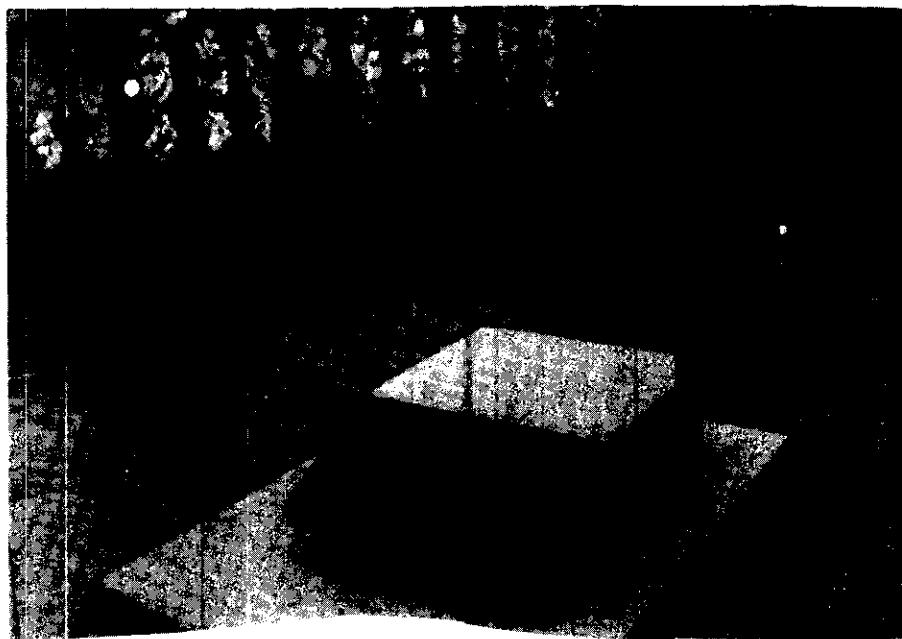
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 178.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MT-D10" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MARUTI" (herein referred to as said model) manufactured by M/s. Maruti Instruments Company, 59/201, Anand Nagar, Near Shyamal Circle, Satelite, Ahmedabad-58 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/329;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg/g to 2 and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(155)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 179.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भारती इन्स्ट्रमेन्ट्स कम्पनी, 59/201, आनंद नगर, श्यामल सर्किल के पास, सेटेलाइट, अहमदाबाद-58 द्वारा विनिर्भृत भव्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले “एम पी-डी 50” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ड्रांड का नाम “मारुति” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/330 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार का भारसेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह शोधना करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्भाता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भृत उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(155)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

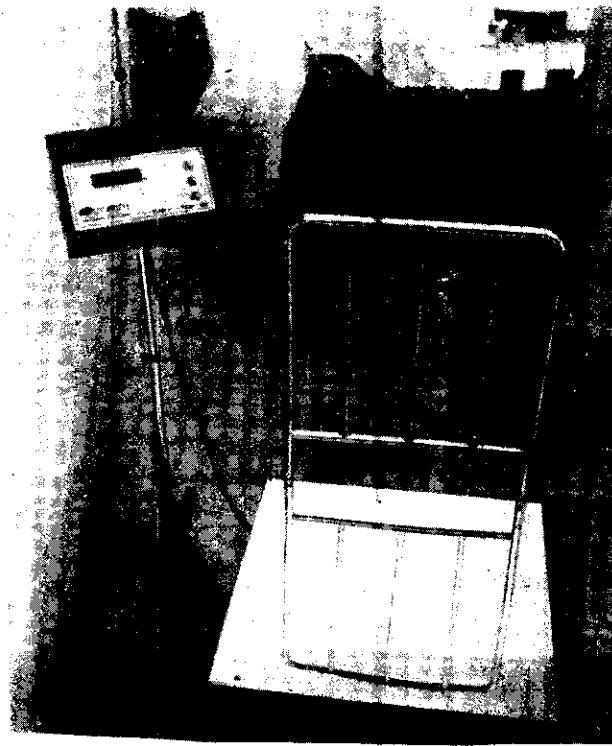
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 179.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MP-D 50" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MARUTI" (herein referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Maruti Instruments Company, 59/201, Anand Nagar, Near Shyamal Circle, Satelite, Ahmedabad-58 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/330;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain guage load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing of stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50 kg to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(155)/2001]

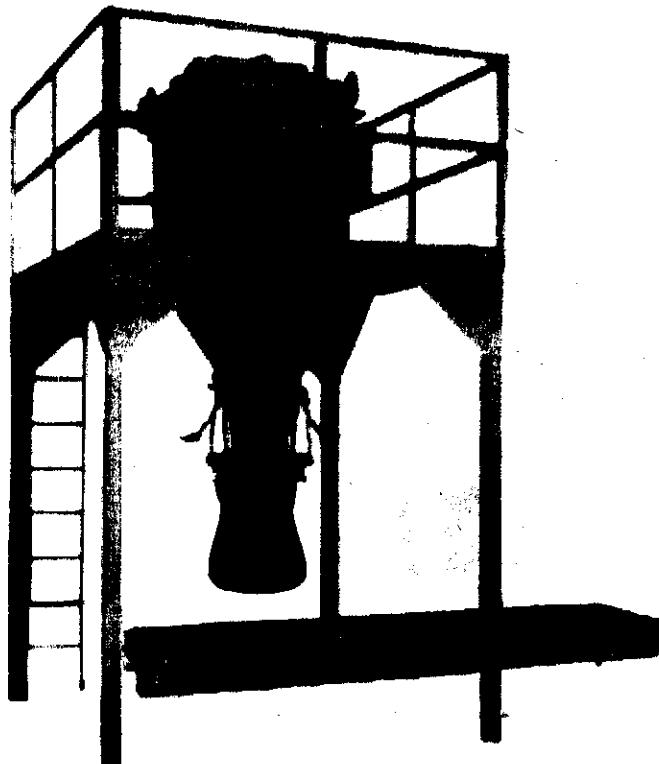
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 180.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में चर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्यार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आइन ब्युलू इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएटेड, 1-58/59, जी आई डी सी फेस-IV, विद्युत उद्योग नार 388721 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्भूत "आई बी" शृंखला की स्वचालित, तोलन मशीन (मैकानिकल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांध का नाम "आई बी ई प" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/407 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्प लगाने वाली प्लेट के पास पैनल बोर्ड के पीछे की ओर सील लगाने का स्थल दिया गया है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग से बचने के लिए समुचित स्थान पर अतिरिक्त सीलबन्द की जाती है।



मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित वेइंग मशीन है। यह मानक भार सहित अतिशेष के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करती है। मशीन 10 कि.ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदृत करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। मशीन चावल, कणिका वाली चीनी, मक्का, कुक्कट पालन/मेवेशी/जलीय खाद्य जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(269)/2001]

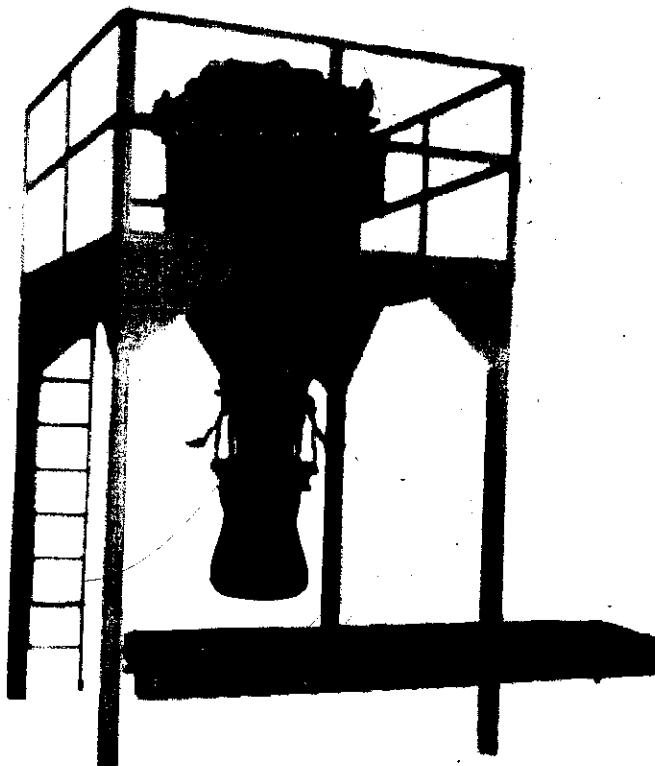
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 180.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic, weighing machine (Mechanical type) of 'IB' series and with brand name "IBEA" (herein referred to as model) manufactured by M/s. Iron Build Engineers Associated, 1-58/59, G.I.D.C., Phase IV, Vithal Udyog Nagar-388 121 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/407;

Sealing : Sealing point is provided on the back side of the panel board near stamping plate. To avoid fraudulent use and additional sealing is done at the appropriate plate.



The Model (see the figure given) is an automatic weighing machine. It works on the principle of balancing with standard weights. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 10kg. to 50kg. The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as rice, granulated sugar, maize, poultry/cattle/aqua feeds products etc.

[F. No. WM-21(269)/2001]

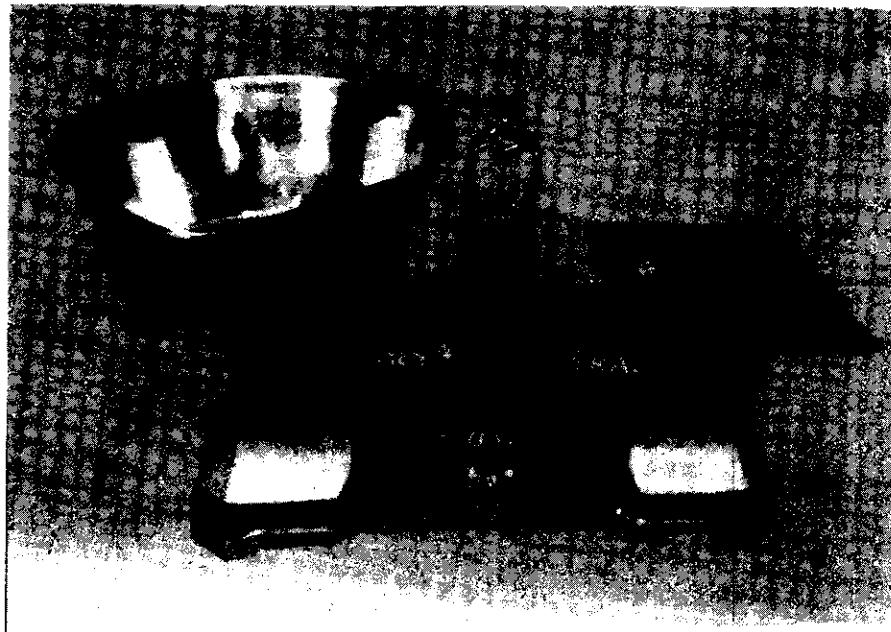
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 181.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिंघल पेंटस एंड हार्डवेयर स्टोर, ऑफ 26, जी टी रोड, आजादपुर, दिल्ली-110033 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सूर्या” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/442 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउंटर मशीन है। इसकी अंधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन, शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के 50 ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता याले वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(16)/2003]

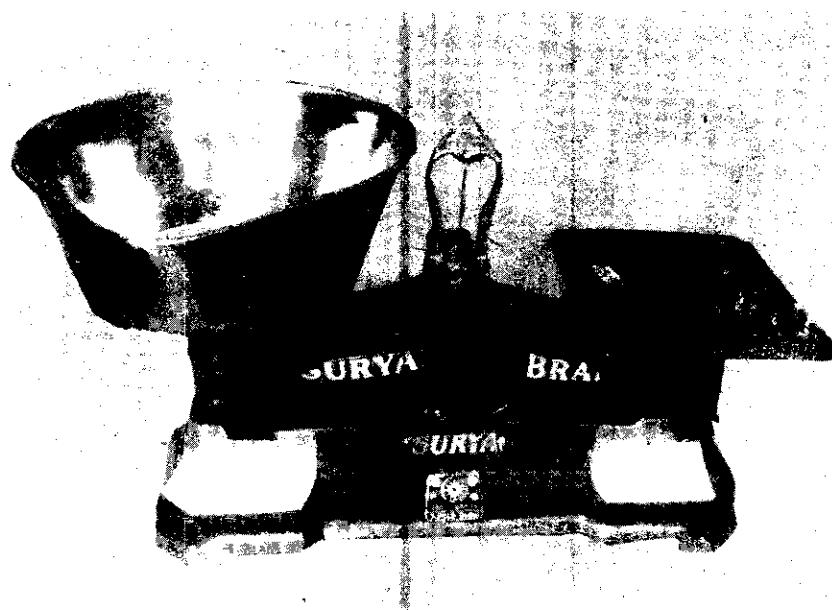
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 181.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a counter machine with brand name "Surya" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Singhal Paints and Hardware Store, Off. 26, G.T. Road, Azadpur, Delhi-110033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/442;

The Model (see figure) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(16)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

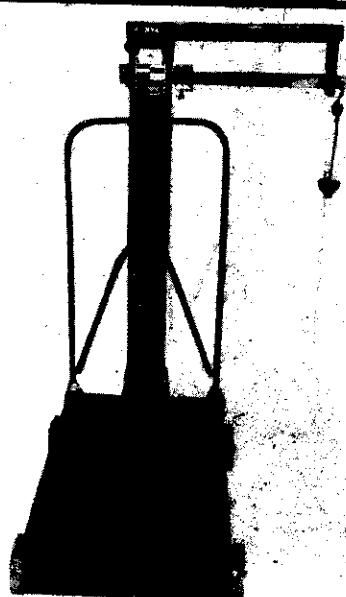
नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 182.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप भानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप भानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिंचल पेंट्स एंड हार्डवेयर स्टोर, आफ 26, जी टी सेक्ट, आजादपुर, दिल्ली-110033 द्वारा विनिर्भृत मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता कर्म III) वाले “सूर्या” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, सदृश सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म मशीन-ग्रो वे प्रकार) के भाष्टल का, जिसके बांध का नाम “सूर्या” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/443 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल अस्वचालित, (स्लेटफार्म मशीन-ग्रो वे प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्पापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टार्पिंग स्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियोगी द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भृत जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनियोग किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के बैंसे ही में, यथार्थता और कार्यपालक के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. वा उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्पापन मापमान अंतराल (एफ) की संवाक्ष सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 1000 कि. ग्रा. के बीच की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता बाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो अनावश्यक या अवाल्मीकि हैं। यह क्षमता के समतुल्य है।

[पा. सं. उल्लंघन, एम.-21(16)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णानूर्ति, विदेशक, विभिन्न माप विभाग

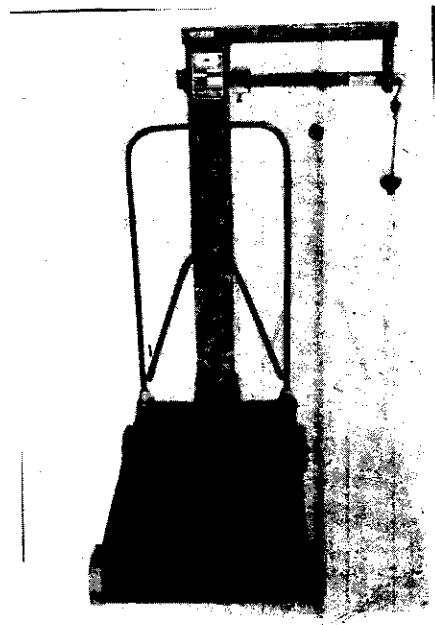
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 182.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (platform machine-Pro Weight type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "SURYA" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Surya" (herein referred to as 'said model') manufactured by M/s. Singhal Paints & Hardware Store, Off. 26, G.T. Road, Azadpur, Delhi-110033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/443;

The said Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 50kg and 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(16)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

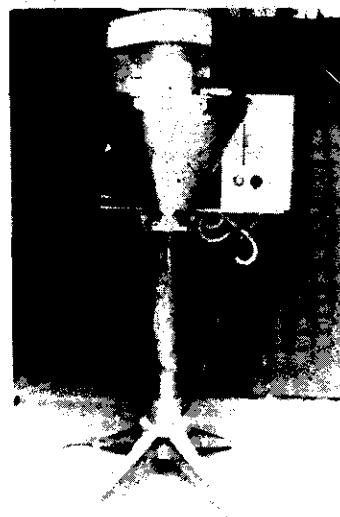
नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 183.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वास उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह सम्भालन हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में लिखित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल व्यवहृत रखाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए वैससं विक्सू लिमिटेड, इन्डियन मर्केन्ट्स वैम्बर रामजी भाई कमानी मार्ग, बैल्लार्ड एस्टेट, मुंबई-400038 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित “विक्सू एल एफ” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित, भरण मशीन (आगर फिलर) अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफर्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके बाइक का नाम “विक्सू” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/344 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित, भरण मशीन ‘आगर फिलर’ है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसका टूथ पाउडर, टेलकाम पाउडर, चाय, काफी आदि जैसे मुक्त प्रवाही उत्पादों को भरने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

स्टार्पिंग स्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाती है।



POWDER FILLING M/C LF

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(159)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

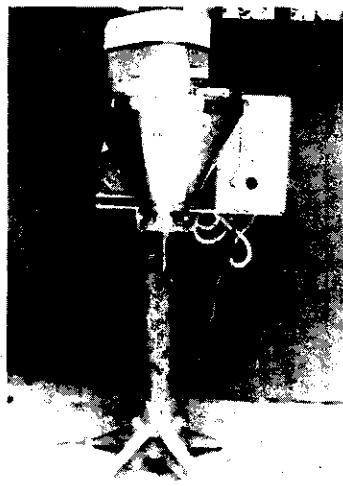
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 183.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, automatic, filling machine (Auger filler) weighing instrument with digital indication of "WIMCO-LF" series and with brand name "WIMCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s Wimco Limited, Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ramji Bhai Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/344;

The said Model (See the figure given below) an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) and its maximum capacity is 5kg. It is used for filling the free flowing products like toothpowder, talcum powder, tea, coffee etc. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternatae current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



POWDER FILLING M/C LF

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10g to 5kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(159)/2002]

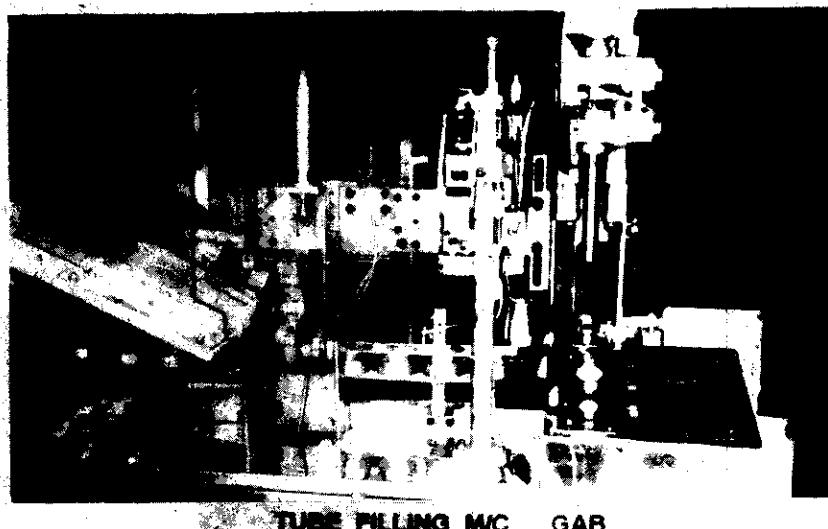
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 184.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स विमको लिमिटेड, इन्डियन मर्केन्ट्याइल चैम्बर रामजी भाई कमानी मार्ग, बेल्लाई एस्टेट, मुंबई-400038 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित “गैब” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित, भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 280 ग्रा. या इसके समतुल्य परिणाम है। इसे तेल क्रीम, टूथपेस्ट, जेली, जैम, दही, घी, रोगन, डिस्टम्पर आदि जैसे विस्कस द्रव उत्पादों को भरने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

स्थानिक प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंदी की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन के प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 3 ग्रा. से 280 ग्रा. या समतुल्य परिमाण के रेज में क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(159)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

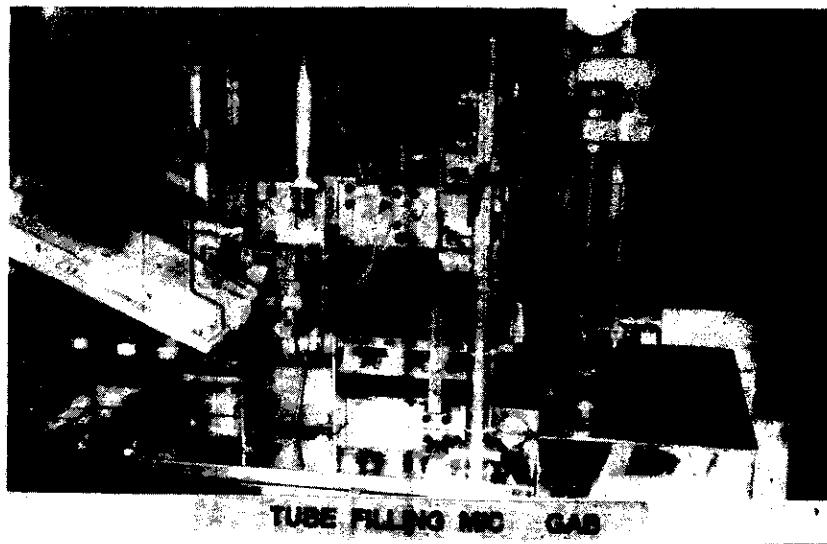
New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 184.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, Automatic, filling machine (Piston Filler) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GAB" series and with brand name "WIMCO" (herein after referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s Wimco Limited, Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ramji Bhai Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-40038, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/343;

The said Model (see the figure given below) an automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) and its maximum capacity is 280g. or equivalent volume. It is used for filling the viscous liquids products like oil, cream, toothpaste, jelly, jam, curds, ghee, paints, distemper etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 3g. to 280g. or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

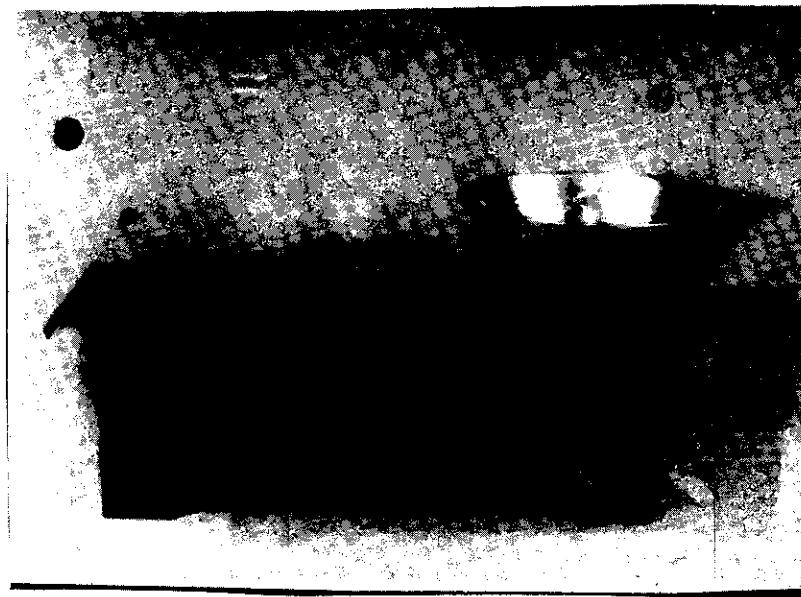
[F. No. WM-21(159)/2002]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 185.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जयंथ स्केल, 7, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्भित काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके बांध का नाम “जयंथ” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/390 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) 10 कि. ग्रा. के अधिकतम क्षमता सहित एक काउन्टर मशीन (यांत्रिक) है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, शुद्धता, डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्भित जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोतन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

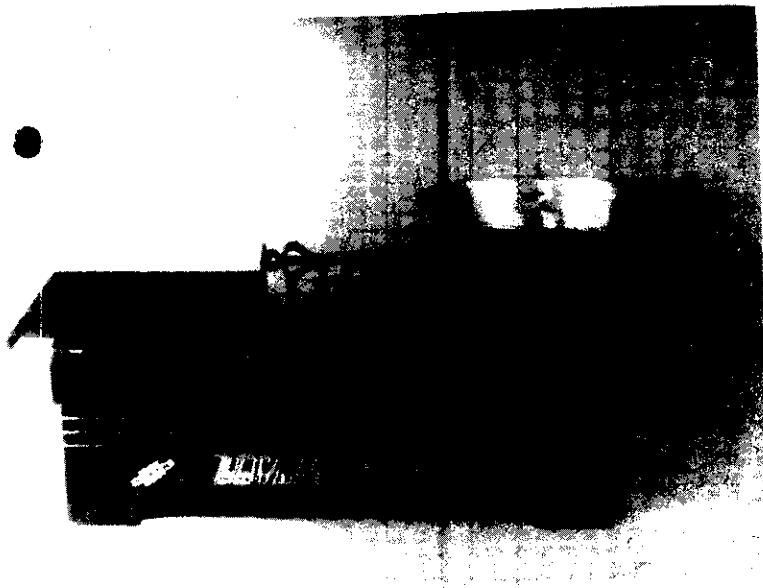
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(249)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S. O. 185.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of a counter machine with brand name "Jayanth" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s Jayanth Scale Co., 7, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/390 ;



The said Model (see the figure given) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 10 kg.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range 500g. to 50kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(249)/2001]

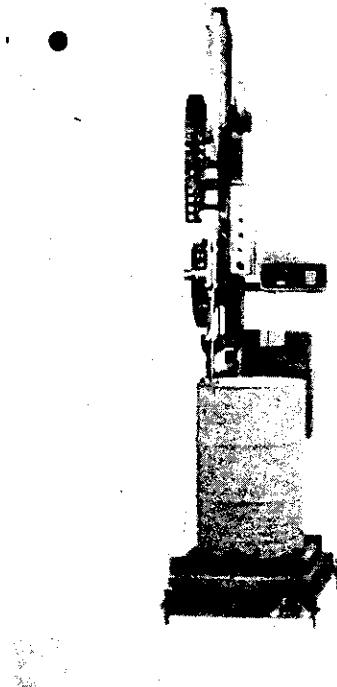
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 186.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान पैक सिस्टम्स, शेड सं० 20, हरीचन्द कम्पाउन्ड, एल.बी.एस. मार्ग, विष्वारोली, (पश्चिम) मुंबई-400079 द्वारा विनिर्भित (ग्रेविमेटिक वेंग एण्ड फिलर) "डब्ल्यू एफ-1000 कि.ग्रा." शृंखला के स्वचालित मशीन, (ग्रेविमेटिक फिलर प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्पान पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/376 संनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टार्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण छवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) अंकक सूचक से संबद्ध विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित एक स्वचालित तोलन और भरण मशीन (ग्रेविमेटिक भरण) है। मशीन 5 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदृत करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 18 से 180 आधान प्रति घंटा/नोजल (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन फल जूस, दूध, तेल जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह तरल उत्पादों को (एक या अधिक नोजल्स अधिकतम) भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है। यह 440 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(28)/2001]

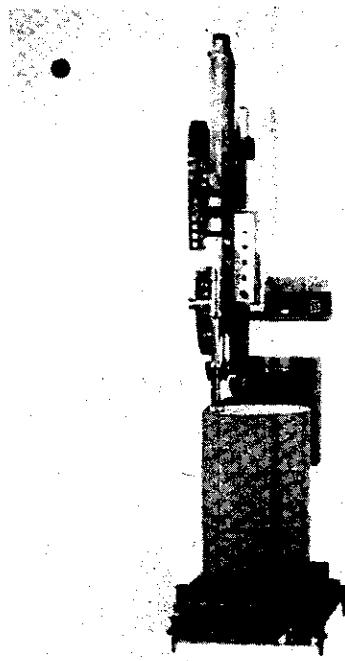
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 186.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic weighing machine (gravimatic weighing and filler) of 'WF-1000 kg' series and with brand name "SPAN PACK" (Gravimatic filler type)" (herein referred to as said model) manufactured by M/s. Span Pack Systems, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai-400 079 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/376;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



The said Model (figure given above) is an automatic weighing and filling machine (gravimatic filler) incorporated with strain gauge type of load cell connected to digital indicator. The Machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 5 kg. to 300 kg. It can fill 18 to 180 containers per hour/nozzle (Maximum). The machine is designed with one or More nozzles to fill free flowing liquid products such as fruit juices, Milk, pesticides, oil. It operates on 440 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(28)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

मई दिसंसी, ८ अक्टूबर १९२५

का.आ. 187.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रसुल रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप भावक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप भावक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) द्वारा बाट और माप भावक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) विनाम, 1993 के उल्लंघनों के लिए उक्त बाट और माप भावक की समाधान है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न प्रतिलिपियों में उक्त मॉडल को उपलब्ध कराया रखेगा।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपचारा (७) और उपचारा (८) द्वारा अद्यतमें जल प्रवोप करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान पैक स्टिल्स, शेड सं० 20, हरीचन्द कम्पाउन्ड, एल.बी.एस. पार्ग, विल्सोन, (पश्चिम) मन्डी-400079 द्वारा विनिर्मित (ग्राविमेट्रिक वेंडिंग एप्लि किलर) "सी एफ-20 एल" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन के मॉडल का नाम "स्पान पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन दिया आई एन डी/09/2003/375 राज्यप्रतिलिपि विनाम ग्राम है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। यह स्वचालित विस्थापन के अनुकूल गिरिलिंग प्रक्रम के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करती है। मशीन 5 लिटर से 300 लिटर या समुदाय भर के बीच किसी रेख में यांत्रित भरने के लिए समायोजित की गई है यह 18 से 180 आंचान प्राप्ति घटा/नीजल (आधिकरण) भर सकता है। मशीन फल चूस, दूध, नाश औषधी, तेल जैसे मूल प्रब्लाह उत्पादों को एक या अधिक नोजल्स को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है। यह 440 जॉल्ट, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विषुत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

[का. सं. छल्लू एम.-21(28)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक भाषा विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 187.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic filling machine of 'VF-20L' series and with brand name "SPAN PACK" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Span Pack Systems, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai-400 079 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/375;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



The said Model (figure given above) is an automatic filling machine. It works on the principle of multi piston filling mechanism under constant displacement. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 5 to 300 litre or equivalent weight. It can fill 18 to 180 containers per hour/nozzle (Maximum). The machine is designed with one or more nozzles to fill free flowing liquid products such as fruit juices, milk, pesticides, oil. It operates on 440 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(28)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

का०आ० 188.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्पान पैक सिस्टम्स, शेड सं. 20, हरीचन्द कम्पाउन्ड, एल. बी. एस. मार्ग, विखरोली, (पश्चिम) मुंबई-400079 द्वारा विनिर्मित (ग्रेविमेटिक वेईग एण्ड फिलर) 'डब्ल्यू एफ-30' शृंखला के स्वचालित वेईग मशीन (ग्रेविमेटिक फिलर प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्पान पैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/374 समूद्रदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट की सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाती है।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित वेईग मशीन (ग्रेविमेटिक फिलर) है। जिसमें भार सेल के विकृतमापी प्रकार समाविष्ट मशीन 20 ग्रा. के माप अन्तराल सहित 500 ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. के बीच किसी रेज में परिदृष्ट करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 12 पाउंच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन बिस्कुट, दाल, आलू चिप्स, मसाले, बाय, चीनी, चावल, बीजों और मिष्ठान जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है। यह 440 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(28)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 188.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic weighing machine (gravimatic weighing and filler) of 'WF-30' series and with brand name "SPAN PACK" (Gravimatic filler type) (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Span Pack Systems, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai-400 079 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2003/374;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



The said Model (figure given above) is an automatic weighing machine (gravimatic filler) incorporated with strain gauge type of load cell. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 500g to 30kg with scale interval of 20g. It can fill 12 pouches per minute (Maximum). The Machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as biscuits, pulses, potato chips, spices, tea, sugar, rice, seeds and confectionary. It operates on 440 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(28)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2004

कानून 189.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर निचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योग के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथोर्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्पान पैक सिस्टम्स, शेड सं. 20, हीरीचन्द्र कम्पाउन्ड, एल. बी. एस. मर्स, विखरोली, मुंबई-400079 (पश्चिम) द्वारा विनिर्धित “बी एफ-5 एल” शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्पान पैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/373 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टार्मिंग एलेट की सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित (पिस्टन फिलर) भरण मशीन है। यह लगातार विस्थापन के अधीन पिस्टन फिलिंग प्रक्रम के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। मश्न 100 मि.ली. से 5000 मि.ली. या समतुल्य भार के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदृश्य करने के लिए समायेजित की जा सकती है। यह 10 पाउच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। यह 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। यह उक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों के व्यवरण के लिए उपयोग की जाती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(28)/2001]

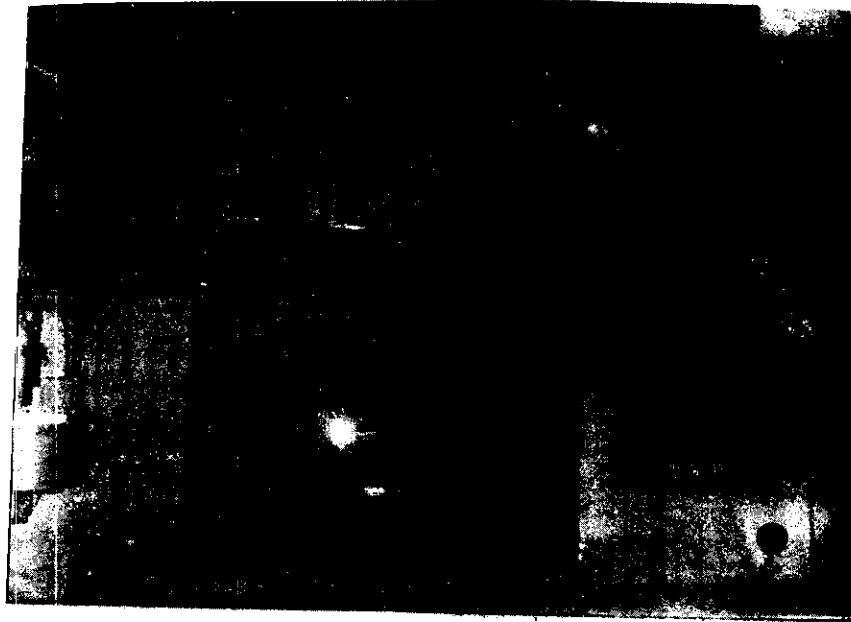
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2004

S.O. 189.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic filling Machine (Piston filler) of 'VF-5L' series and with brand name "SPAN PACK" (piston filler type) (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Span Pack Systems, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (W), Mumbai-400 079 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2003/373;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



The said Model (figure given) is an automatic filling machine (piston filler). It works on the principle of piston filling mechanism under constant displacement. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 100ml to 5000ml or equivalent weight. It can fill 10 pouches per minute (Maximum). It operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. It is used for filling free flowing products.

[F. No. WM-21(28)/2001]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली 12 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ.190.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 371 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 3 जून, 2003	06-10-2003
2.	आईएस 1418 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 जून, 2003	30-06-2003
3.	आईएस 2294 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 2 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
4.	आईएस 3095 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 जून, 2003	30-06-2003
5.	आईएस 3196 (भाग 1) : 1992	संशोधन सं. 3 अप्रैल, 2003	19-09-2003
6.	आईएस 3196 (भाग 2) : 1992	संशोधन सं. 3 मई, 2003	19-09-2003
7.	आईएस 3854 : 1997	संशोधन सं. 3 जून, 2003	06-10-2003
8.	आईएस 4699 : 1984	संशोधन सं. 1 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
9.	आईएस 6206 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
10.	आईएस 12300 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 1 जून, 2003	19-09-2003
11.	आईएस 13229 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 2 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
12.	आईएस 13429 (भाग 3) : 2000	संशोधन सं. 1 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
13.	आईएस 14370 : 1976	संशोधन सं. 1 मई, 2003	31-05-2003
14.	आईएस 14724 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 जून, 2003	03-12-2003

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनंतपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. केप्रवि/13 : 5]

एस. के. चौधरी, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

S.O. 190.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notified that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 371 : 1999	Amendment No. 3 June, 2003	06-10-2003
2.	IS 1418 : 1999	Amendment No. 1 June, 2003	30-06-2003
3.	IS 2294 : 1986	Amendment No. 2 May, 2003	31-05-2003
4.	IS 3095 : 1999	Amendment No. 1 June, 2003	30-06-2003
5.	IS 3196(Pt 1) : 1992	Amendment No. 3 April, 2003	19-09-2003
6.	IS 3196(Pt 2) : 1992	Amendment No. 3 May, 2003	19-09-2003
7.	IS 3854 : 1997	Amendment No. 3 June, 2003	06-10-2003
8.	IS 4699 : 1984	Amendment No. 1 May, 2003	31-05-2003
9.	IS 6206 : 1985	Amendment No. 2 May, 2003	31-05-2003
10.	IS 12300 : 1988	Amendment No. 1 June, 2003	19-09-2003
11.	IS 13229 : 1999	Amendment No. 2 May, 2003	31-05-2003
12.	IS 13429(Pt 3) : 2000	Amendment No. 1 May, 2003	31-05-2003
13.	IS 14370 : 1976	Amendment No. 1 May, 2003	31-05-2003
14.	IS 14724 : 1999	Amendment No. 1 June, 2003	03-12-2003

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

S. K. CHAUDHURY, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली 12 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 191.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंस धारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीषक	भा. संख्या	भागअनु. संख्या	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	6374071	2003-01-16	मैसर्स लक्की पुल्वराइर्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सर्वे नं. 353/ए चिमराला गाँव, नल्लाबनदगुडम कोडड मण्डल, नलगांडा जिला (आ. प्र.) 508206	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट-विशिष्टि	12269		87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2.	6374172	2003-01-17	मैसर्स कुशाल पॉलीमर्स प्रा. लि. शेड नं. 18, फेस 2 अई डी ए चेरलापलयज, आर आर जिला-500051	सिंचाई उपस्कर- सर्जक-विशिष्ट	13487		92
3.	6374273	2003-02-15	मैसर्स ऑसविन बुड पेनल्स प्रा. लि. नं. 19-बी सिपकोट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गुप्तीडिपोड-601201	समुद्री उपयोग हेतु स्लाईवड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	00710		76
4.	6374374	2003-02-15	मैसर्स पिओनियर प्लास्टिक्स 2/127-ए मेन रोड विजयमालम पेटन्दुर (टी के) इरोड-638056	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर- स्लासिक्स फीवीसी पाइप (सीमण पुनरीक्षण)	04985	2000	
5.	6374475	2003-02-18	मैसर्स एस. प्लस. इंटरप्राइसेज 81, पिल्लाइयर कोइल स्ट्रीट कोइश मनमबेडु गाँव वेलावेडु पोस्ट विल्वल्लूर जिला 602107	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
6.	6374576	2003-02-18	मैसर्स क्रिस्टी फ्राईडग्राम इंडस्ट्री बी-53 और बी-61 के एसएस आई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट पिलागुम्बा गाँव हॉसकोट तालुक बंगलौर ग्रामीण जिला-562114	शिखरओं और ऊँचाई सूर्क बच्चों के लिए प्रोटीन बहुल सूखे खाद्य पदार्थ	07021		73
7.	6374677	2003-02-15	मैसर्स जय इंडस्ट्रीज, यूनिट II, 39-ए एल. एम. एल. कालौनी पी. एन. पलायम, कोयम्बत्तर 641037	निमज्जनीय पम्प सेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08034		89
8.	6374778	2003-02-20	मैसर्स एसएनआर फूडस प्रॉडक्ट्स 115/1ए पिल्लाइयर कोइल स्ट्रीट जाफरखानपेट, चेन्नई-600083	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
9.	6374879	2003-02-15	मैसर्स नीलकण्ठ सीमेंट्स प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. 12 ई ब्लॉक ऑटो नगर विशाखापट्टनम-530012	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट 08112 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)			89
10.	6374980	2003-02-19	मैसर्स के. वी. आर. इंटरप्राइजिज नं. 4/275 कम्माकरपलायम गाँव वेलावेडु घूममल्ली तालुक विल्वल्लूर जिला-602107	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98
11.	6375075	2003-02-24	मैसर्स नायडु एक्सा फार्म्स 114, नल्लूर गाँव चोलावरम पोस्ट पोनेरी तालुक तियवल्लूर जिला	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543		98

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.	6375174	2003-02-24	मैसर्स सेलवम ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर एस नं. 183 थेरी रोड पुडुकोट्टई थूटकुडि-628103	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98	
13.	6375275	2003-02-15	मैसर्स केनरा बुड एण्ड प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., जेप्पू पी. बी. नं. 566 मंगलौर-575002	समुद्री उपयोग हेतु प्लाईवुड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	00710	76	
14.	6375376	2003-02-15	मैसर्स केनरा बुड एण्ड प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., जेप्पू पी. बी. नं. 566 मंगलौर-575002	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (टोस कोर प्रकार) भाग 1 प्लाईवुड सतहयुक्त पल्ले	02202	10	99
15.	6375477	2003-02-15	मैसर्स नेट प्लास्ट प्रॉडक्ट्स नं. 38/2, न्यू तिम्बेर्लार्ड लेआउट पहला मेन रोड क्रॉस बंगलौर-560026	पेय जल आपूर्ति के लिए उच्च घनत्ववाले पोलिएथाइलीन पाइप (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	04984	95	
16.	6375578	2003-02-26	मैसर्स कानन इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन 2/164, सालेम- बंगलौर बाईपास रोड थोल्लमपट्टी थांडागम गाँव धर्मपुरी-636705	गहराई से चानी शिकालने के हथबस्मे (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	09301	98	
17.	6375679	2003-02-25	मैसर्स अल्टिवट्स इलैक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा. लि., ए-10 अम्बानूर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट चेन्नई-600058	शिरोपरि प्रेषण छायों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक भाग 2 जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चालक (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	00398	02	96
18.	6375780	2003-02-25	मैसर्स क्रीसेंट पॉवर कंडक्टर्स 138 सी. ई. ई. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट पुराना महाबलीपुरम रोड पेंगुडि, चेन्नई-600096	शिरोपरि प्रेषण छायों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक भाग 2 जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चालक (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	00398	02	96
19.	6375881	2003-02-15	मैसर्स सुगना मशीन वर्क्स प्रा. लि., 31, सिडको इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट सिडको कुरिची, कोयम्बत्तूर-641 021	निमज्जनीय पम्पसेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	08034	89	
20.	6375982	2003-02-19	मैसर्स प्रसान्त इंटरप्राइजिज नं. 8, तीसरा मेन रोड, मणिविलास गार्डन कामाक्षीपालया, बंगलौर-560079	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98	
21.	6376075	2003-02-25	मैसर्स सम्मस एक्वा 4/357 एन. मुर्थियापुरम नडुनलमूलीकिरानारी पी. औ. मेला तिरुचेनगोड़ पंचायत-628213	पैकेजबन्द मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22.	6376176	2003-02-15	मैसर्स शेरॉन प्लास्ट 4/676, पोरियनी मुंदूर पी ओ पालक्कड 678 592	विद्युत संस्थापन के लिए कंडयूट 09537	04	83	
23.	6376277	2003-02-25	मैसर्स हरविनके एक्वा इंडस्ट्री 50/2 पुदूर पोस्ट इरोड 638 002	पैकेजबन्ड मिनरल वॉटर (पैकेजबन्ड प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्टि	14543	98	
24.	6376479	2003-02-15	मैसर्स सुन्दरम फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड कृष्णापुरम अवियूर मदुरई 626160	उत्पाद ग्रेड "ए" और "बी" के षटकोणीय शीर्ष काबले पेंच और दिबरियां भाग 1 षटकोणीय शीर्ष काबले (साइज रेंज एम 1.6 से एम 64 तक) (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	01364	01	83

[सं. सी एम डी-1 / 13 : 11]

एस. के. चौधरी, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2004

S.O. 191.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative Date (year/Month)	Name & Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part Sec.	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	6374071	2003-01-16	M/s Lucky Pulverisers Private Limited Survey No. 353/A Chimrala Village Nallabandagudam Kodad Mandal Nalgonda District (A. P.)-508 206.	Specification for 53 Grade 12269 Ordinary Portland Cement			87
2.	6374172	2003-01-17	M/s Kushal Polymers Pvt. Ltd. Shed No. 18 Phase II IDA, Cherlapallye R. R. District -500 051.	Irrigation Equipment- Emitters-Specification	13487		92
3.	6374273	2003-02-15	M/s Oswin Wood Panels Private Limited No. 19-B Sipcot Industrial Estate Gummidipondi-601 201.	Specification for Marine Plywood (First Revision)	00710		76
4.	6374374	2003-02-15	M/s Pioneer Plastics 2/127-A Main Road Vijayamangalam Perundurai (TK) Erode-638 056	Unplasticized PVC Pipes for potable water Supplies- Specification (Third Revision)	04985		00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	6374475	2003-02-18	M/s. S. S. Enterprises 81, Pillaiyar Koil Street Keezh Manambedu Village Vellavedu Post Tiruvallur District-602 107	Specification for Packaged Drinking water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	98	
6.	6374576	2003-02-18	M/s. Christy Friedgram Industry B-53 and B-61 KSSIDC Industrial Estate Pillagumba Village Hoskote Taluk Bangalore Rural District-562 114	Specification for Protein Rich Food Supplements for Infants and Preschool Children	07021	73	
7.	6374677	2003-02-15	M/s. Jai Industries Unit II, 39-A L. M. L. Colony P. N. Palayam Coimbatore-641 037	Submersible Pumpsets (First Revision)	08034	89	
8.	6374778	2003-02-20	M/s. SNR Food Products 115/1A, Pillaiyar Koil, Street Jafferhanpet Chennai-600 083	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	98	
9.	6374879	2003-02-15	M/s. Neelakanth Cements Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 12 'E', Block Auto Nagar Visakhapatnam-530 012	Specification for ordinary 43 Grade Portland Cement (First Revision)	08112	89	
10.	6374980	2003-02-19	M/s. K.V.R. Enterprises No. 4/275 Kammavarpalayam Village Vellavedu Poonamallee Taluk Tiruvallur district-602 107	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	98	
11.	6375075	2003-02-24	M/s. Naidu Aqua Farms 114, Nallur Village Cholavaram Post Ponneri Taluk Tiruvallur District	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	98	
12.	6375174	2003-02-24	M/s. Selvam Drinking Water S. No. 183, Theri Road Puddukotai Thoothukudai-628 103	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	98	
13.	6375275	2003-02-15	M/s. Kanara Wood and Plywood Industries Ltd., Jeppu P. B. No. 566, Mangalore-575 002	Specification for Marine Plywood (First Revision)	00710	76	
14.	6375376	2003-02-15	M/s. Kanara Wood and Plywood Industries Ltd., Jeppu P. B. No. 566, Mangalore-575 002	Specification for Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid Core Type) Part I- Plywood Face Panels (Sixth Revision)	02202	01	99
15.	6375477	2003-02-15	M/s. Net Plast Products No. 38/2, New Timberuard Layout, 1st Main Road, Avalahalli Mysore Road Cross Bangalore-560 026	Specification for High Density Polyethylene Pipes for Potable Water Supplies (Fourth Revision)	04984	95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	6375578	2003-02-26	M/s. Kannan Engineering Corporation, 2/164, Salem-Bangalore Bye-Pass Road Thollampatti Thadagam Village Dharmapuri-636 705	Deepwell Hand Pumps-Specification (Third Revision)	09301		90
17.	6375679	2003-02-25	M/s. Alvitts Electricals Pvt. Ltd., A-10, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai-600 058	Aluminium Conductors For Overhead Transmission Purposes Part 2-Aluminium Conductors, Galvanized Steel Reinforced (Third Revision)	00398	02	96
18.	6375780	2003-02-25	M/s. Crecent Power Conductor, 138 C, E.E. Industrial Estate Old, Mahabalipuram Road, Perungudi, Chennai-600 096	Aluminium Conductors For Overhead Transmission Purposes Part 2-Aluminium Conductors Galvanized Street Reinforced (Third Revision)	00398	02	96
19.	6375881	2003-02-15	M/s. Suguna Machine Works Pvt. Ltd., 31, Sidco Industrial Estate Sidco, Kurichi Coimbatore-641 021	Submersible Pumpsets (First Revision)	08034		89
20.	6375982	2003-02-19	M/s. Prasanth Enterprises No. 8, 3rd Main Road, Manivilas Garden, Kamakshipalya, Bangalore-560 079	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543		98
21.	6376075	2003-02-25	M/s. Samms Aqua 4/357, N. Muthaiyapuram, Nadunalumoolkinaree P.O. Mela Tiruchengodu Panchayat-628 213	Specification for Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543		98
22.	6376176	2003-02-15	M/s. Sharon Plast 4/676, Poriyani Mundur P.O. Palakkad-678 592	Conducts For Electrical Installations Part 3 : Rigid Plain Conducts of Insulating Materials	09537	04	83
23.	6376277	2003-02-25	M/s. Harvinkey Aqua Industry, 50/2, Pudur L. Pudur Post Erode-638 002	Specification For Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543		98
24.	6376479	2003-02-15	M/s. Sundaram Fasteners Limited Krishnapuram Aviyur, Madurai-626 160	Hexagon Head Bolts Screws And Nuts of Product Grades A And B Part 1-Head Bolts (Size Range M16 to M64) Part 2-Head Screws (Size Range M1.6 to M64) Part 3-Nuts (M1.6 to M64) (Third Revision)	01364	01	83

[No. CMD-1/13 : 11]

S. K. CHAUDHARY, Dy. Director General (Marks)

शहरी विकास और गरीबी उम्मूलन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 192.—मुद्रण निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली में मुद्रण निदेशक के केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त नियम कहा गया है) के अधीन मुद्रण निदेशालय और मुद्रण निदेशालय के नियंत्रणाधीन, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के कतिपय प्रवर्ग के संबंध में अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी और अपील प्राधिकारी की शक्तियां प्रदत्त की गई हैं।

और मुद्रण निदेशक का पद, पदधारी की अधिकृति पर सेवानिवृत्ति के परिणामस्वरूप 1 अगस्त, 2003 को रिक्त हुआ है और कुछ अधिक समय के लिए रिक्त रहने की संभावना है;

और उक्त मुद्रणालय निदेशक द्वारा अब तक प्रयोग किए गए अनुशासनिक या अपील संबंधी कृत्यों के लिए वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है;

अतः, अब, राष्ट्रपति उक्त नियमों के नियम 12 के प नियम (2) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में,—

(क) श्री पी.के. प्रधान, संयुक्त सचिव, शहरी विकास और गरीबी उम्मूलन मंत्रालय को उक्त नियमों के नियम 11 के खंड (v) से (ix) तक में विनिर्दिष्ट शास्त्रियों में से किसी को अधिरोपित करने के लिए और उक्त नियमों के अधीन मुद्रण निदेशक को प्रदत्त सभी अपीलीय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी नियुक्त करते हैं;

(ख) श्री बी.बी. सिंह, अपर निदेशक (प्रशासन), मुद्रण निदेशालय, शहरी विकास और गरीबी उम्मूलन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली को उक्त मुद्रण निदेशक द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उक्त नियमों के नियम 13 के उप नियम (2) में यथापरिकल्पित उक्त नियमों के नियम 11 के खंड (i) से (iv) में विनिर्दिष्ट आस्तियों में से किसी शास्त्रि को अधिरोपित करने के लिए अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं।

[सं. सी-31011/2/2003-एवी/मुद्र.]

नीरज कुमार, निदेशक (यूडी एण्ड पी एस पी)

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2004

S.O. 192.—Whereas, the Director of Printing in the Directorate of Printing, New Delhi has been conferred under

Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) with the powers of disciplinary authority and appellate authority in respect of certain category of employees working in the Directorate of Printing and the Government of India Presses under the control of Directorate of Printing;

And Whereas, the post of Director of Printing has fallen vacant on 1st August 2003 consequent on the retirement on superannuation of the incumbent and is likely to continue to be so vacant for some time more;

And Whereas, there is urgent need to make alternate arrangement for disciplinary or appellate function hitherto exercised by the said Director of Printing;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of said rules, the President hereby appoints,

(a) Shri P.K. Pradhan, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation as disciplinary authority to impose of the penalties specified in clauses (v) to (ix) of rule 11 of the said rules as well as to exercise all the appellate powers conferred on the Director of Printing under the said rules;

(b) Shri B.B. Singh, Additional Director (Administration), Directorate of Printing in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi as disciplinary authority to impose any of the penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 11 of the said rules as envisaged in sub-rule (2) of rule 13 of the said rules in respect of the employees appointed by the Said Director of Printing.

[No. C-31011/2/2003-AV/Ptg.]

NIRAJ KUMAR, Director (UD&PSP)

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 193.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7(क) की उप-धारा (1) और (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित मामलों से संबंधित किसी भी औद्योगिक विवाद के न्याय-निर्णयन तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सौंपे जाने वाले अन्य कार्यों को निष्पादन करने के लिए एक श्रम न्यायालय का गठन करती है जिसका मुख्यालय गुवाहाटी में होगा और श्री हैदरअली हजारिका को 28 नवम्बर, 2003 (पूर्वाह्न) से श्रम न्यायालय, गुवाहाटी के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. ए-11016/04/2003—सीएलएस-II]

वाई०पी० सहगल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2003

S.O. 193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes a Labour Court with Headquarters at Guwahati for the adjudication of Industrial Disputes relating to any matter specified in the Second Schedule to the said Act and for performing such other functions as may be assigned to it under the said Act, and appoints Shri Haidor Ali Hazarika as Presiding Officer of that Court with effect from 28th November, 2003 (FN).

[F. No. A-11016/4/2003-CLS-II]

Y. P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 194.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7(क) की उप-धारा (1) और (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा तीसरी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित किसी भी ममत्ते से संबंधित औद्योगिक विवाद के न्याय-निर्णयन तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सौंपे जाने वाले अन्य कार्यों को निष्पादन करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकारण का गठन करती है, और हैदराबादी हजारिका को 28 नवम्बर, 2003 (पूर्वान्त) से इस न्यायाधिकारण पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. ए-11016/04/2003-सीएलएस-II]

वाई०पी० सहगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2003

S.O. 194.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 7(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Headquarters at Guwahati for the adjudication of Industrial Disputes relating to any matter specified in the Third Schedule and for performing such other functions as may be assigned to it under the said Act, and appoints Shri Haidor Ali Hazarika as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal with effect from 28th November, 2003 (FN).

[F. No. A-11016/4/2003-CLS-II]

Y. P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 195.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकारण द्वारा न्यायालय अजमेर के पंचायत को प्रकारित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/79/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राव वर्मा, डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2003

S.O. 195.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ajmer as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Deptt. of Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-12-2003.

[F. No. L-40012/79/2002-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकारण, अजमेर (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी : अमुल कुमार जैन आरएसपीएस

प्रकारण सं. UTR 11/02

(केन्द्र सरकार का रेफरेंस पत्र क्र. एल-40012/79/2002-आई आरडीयू)

नई दिल्ली 5-9-2002

महावीर प्रसाद पुत्र औंकारदास वैष्णव मौहल्ला आमेटा ग्राम पोस्ट ब
तहसील हुरड़ा जिला भीलवाड़ा

..... प्रार्थी

बनाम

1. अधीक्षक, मुख्य डाकघर, भीलवाड़ा

2. निरीक्षक डाकघर, गुलाबपुरा जिला भीलवाड़ा (राज.)

..... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित : श्री सत्यनारायण शर्मा, धूनियम प्रतिनिधि, प्रार्थी की ओर से।

: श्री रतनस्ताल जालोटिया, विभागीय प्रतिनिधि, विपक्षीगण की ओर से।

अद्याई शर्तें

दिनांक : 9-12-2003

इस प्रकारण में केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त रेफरेंस (श्रम विवाद) इस प्रकार था कि क्या विपक्षीगण द्वारा प्रार्थी महावीर प्रसाद को हैंडीडीए के पद से 16-6-01 को टर्मिनेट करना वैधानिक एवं उचित था ? यदि नहीं तो प्रार्थी किस अनुतोष का अधिकारी है ?

उक्त रेफरेंस हमारी न्यायालय में 25-9-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था। प्रार्थी की ओर से स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम दि. 30-10-02 को पेश हुआ था। विपक्षी ने क्लेम का जवाब दि. 8-4-03 को पेश किया था। प्रार्थी ने इस प्रकरण में दि. 2-6-03, 9-7-03, 7-8-03, 18-9-03, 24-10-03 तथा 8-12-03 अदि पेशियों पर या तो अपनी उपस्थित नहीं दी अथवा प्रकरण को जारी रखने में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखायी तथा साक्ष्य भी पेश नहीं की। दि. 8-12-03 को प्रार्थी श्रमिक पक्ष की शहादत हमें बंद करनी पड़ी और प्रार्थी ने शहादत पेश नहीं की थी। अतः विपक्षी ने भी प्रकरण में कोई शहादत पेश नहीं की है क्योंकि प्रकरण में विचारणीय बिंदु का सिद्धभार प्रार्थी पर था।

प्रार्थी ने क्लेम में बताया था कि वह विपक्षी के यहां दि. 13-3-2000 से 16-6-2001 तक ईंडीडीए के पद पर डाकघर हुरड़ा में तैनात रहा था। प्रार्थी का कहना है कि विपक्षी ने उसे धारा 25एफ आई.डी.एक्ट 1947 के प्रावधानों की अवहेल्ना करते हुए दि. 16-6-01 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया था।

विपक्षी का कहना है कि प्रार्थी को कभी भी ईंडीडीए के पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था। विपक्षी का कहना है कि स्थाई ईंडीडीए छोटे खां को गबन के आरोप में 16-10-2000 को इयूटी से हटा दिया गया था तथा 28-5-01 को उसे सेवा के डिसमिस कर दिया था उस दौरान कुछ दिनों तक प्रार्थी महावीर प्रसाद वैष्णव ने तथा कुछ दिनों तक प्रकाशचंद्र ने काम किया था तथा दि. 10-7-01 से स्थाई व्यक्ति जाकिर हुसैन ईंडीडीए के पद पर कार्यरत है।

विपक्षीगण का कहना है कि प्रार्थी महावीर प्रसाद वैष्णव ने केवल मात्र अस्थाई व्यवस्था के तहत दि. 17-10-2000 से 4-12-2000 तक, फिर 18-12-2000 से 31-12-2000 तक, 7-1-01 से 28-2-01 तक, फिर 1-3-01 से 3-3-01 तक, फिर 5-3-01 से 10-3-01 तक, 12-3-01 से 24-3-01 तक, 26-3-01 से 31-3-01 तक, 3-4-01 से 4-4-01 तक, 7-4-01 को तथा फिर 9-4-01 से 12-4-01 तक, 14-4-01 को तथा 16-4-01 से 21-4-01 तक, 23-4-01 से 28-4-01 तक, 30-4-01 को तथा फिर 10-5-01 से 15-6-01 तक कार्य किया था। इस प्रकार विपक्षी के मुताबिक प्रार्थी ने उनके यहां अस्थाई व्यवस्था के तहत एक वर्ष की अवधि में अधिकतम 159 अक्षरे एक सौ उनसठ दिन मात्र कार्य किया था। विपक्षी का कहना है कि प्रार्थी किसी भी प्रकार से 25एफ आई.डी.एक्ट 1947 के प्रावधानों का लाभ पाने का अधिकारी नहीं था।

विपक्षीगण के उक्त कथन को देखते हुए 240 दिवस कार्य किया जाना साबित करने का सिद्धभार प्रार्थी पर था। सिद्धभार किस पर रहे गा। इस संबंध में 1981 एलआईसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट 806 मोहनलाल/मैनेजमेंट ऑफ भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एआईआर 2002 सुप्रीम कोर्ट 1147 रेंज फॉरेस्ट ऑफिसर/स्टेट ऑफ कर्नाटक उल्लेखनीय है। कोई कर्मचारी महीने में पच्चीस दिन लगातार कार्य करे तो उसके राजपत्रित अवकाश व रविवारीय अवकाश भी उसके कार्य दिवसों में

गिने जाते हैं। वर्तमान प्रकरण में प्रार्थी द्वारा राजपत्रित एवं रविवारीय अवकाशों को छोड़कर महीने के समस्त दिनों में विपक्षीगण के यहां कार्य किया जाना साबित नहीं है। अतः रविवारीय या राजपत्रित अवकाशों को इस प्रकरण में प्रार्थी के कार्यदिवसों की गणना में शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता है।

प्रार्थी ने अपना क्लेम साबित करने के लिए कोई गवाह या दस्तावेजी समूत पेश नहीं किया है। यहां तक कि प्रार्थी स्वयं भी साक्षी कक्ष में उपस्थित नहीं हुआ है। उक्त हालात में प्रार्थी महावीर प्रसाद वैष्णव का यह क्लेम पूर्णतः अर्जित होने योग्य है जो एतद्वारा खारिज किया जाता है तथा अवार्ड इस प्रकार पारित किया जाता है कि प्रार्थी यह साबित नहीं कर सका है कि वह विपक्षी से धारा 25एफ औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत कोई राहत पाने का अधिकारी हो।

अतुल कुमार जैन, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 196.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधनतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13(सी)/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/176/99-आई.आर (बी. II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2003

S.O. 196.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 13(C)/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal, PATNA (BIHAR) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2003.

[F. No. L-12012/176/1999-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

Reference Case No. 312 of 1999
Reference Case No. I3C of 2001

Bank of Baroda, the Deputy General Manager, BOB, 8th Floor, BSFC Building, Fraser Road, Patna and their workman Sri Duheshwar Sharma represented by the Asstt. General Secretary, Bihar State Bank of Baroda

Employee Association, C/o. Bank of Baroda, Fraser Road, Patna.

For the Management : Mr. S. K. Choudhary Senior Manager (HRM).

For the Workman : Sri G. N. Lal, General Secretary.

Present : Sri Priya Saran, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

The 18th December, 2003

By adjudication order No. L-12012/176/99-IR (B-II) dated 29-10-1999 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has referred, under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (7) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'), the following dispute between the Management of Bank of Baroda, Patna and their workman Sri Duheswar Sharma for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda Patna in not giving Agriculture Asstt. Allowance to Shri Duheswar Sharma with effect from Jan., '96 at Tekari Branch was justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled."?

2. The dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda (hereinafter to be referred as the 'management' for short) and its worker Sri Duheswar Sharma (hereinafter to be referred as 'worker' for short) arose as the worker was denied Agriculture Asstt. Allowance, when the occasion arose on 1-1-96 at Tekari Branch in this connection.

3. Both the parties filed their written statement and contested the case. Factual part of the case is undisputed to a great extent. The worker initially joined Tekari Branch of Bank of Baroda on 29-5-85 in subordinate cadre. He was promoted to clerical cadre w.e.f. 15-12-88. He passed B.A. Sociology (Hons.) examination from Magadh University, Bodh Gaya on 31-12-95. After the transfer of one Sri S. N. Sharma, Agriculture Asstt. to Lohipur Branch, a vacancy with additional duties of Agriculture Asstt. Allowance arose w.e.f. 1-1-96, which as per Bank's Circular dated 17-12-82 (Ext. W/1) was to be assigned to a clerk on the basis of Branch level seniority, meaning thereby that the senior-most clerk available at Tekari Branch was entitled to that.

4. As stated by the worker in his written statement, he informed the Branch Manager, Tekari about his passing B.A. examination on 31-12-95 itself i.e. the date of publication of the result. He further submitted his marksheets on 19-1-96 to the Branch

Manager claiming his seniority for the assignment of Agriculture Asstt. Allowance, but his seniority was deliberately ignored and one Shri Shishir Das, a Clerk Junior to him was assigned aforesaid allowance on 23-1-96. It is also mentioned in written statement that the seniority and allied benefits in the Bank are given from the date of declaration of the result of B.A. examination and accordingly, the worker was later granted two additional increments w.e.f. 31-12-95. The Bank management has allegedly denied Agriculture Asstt. Allowance to the worker. Hence this reference.

5. Bank's management in its written statement has admitted that a vacancy involving additional of Agriculture Asstt. Allowance arose at Tekari Branch on 1-1-96, which was to be assigned to the Senior most clerk working over there. Necessary orders in this regard was to be passed by the Regional Office, Jamshedpur. As the Regional Office had no information that the worker Shri Sharma was a Graduate on 1-1-96, it decided to assign Sri Shishir Das taking him to be senior-most Graduate Clerk, with the additional duties of the Agriculture Asstt. vide order dated 13/15-1-1996 (Ext. M/1). It is also averred by the management that Sri Das was otherwise senior as well in the cadre of Graduate Clerk as he had graduated on 16-7-92 whereas worker Sri Sharma had been promoted on 15-12-88 as a non-graduate clerk. The worker submitted his marksheets at the Branch on 19-1-96, which was forwarded to the Regional Office and received there on 27-1-96, but the decision regarding assignment of duties of Agriculture Asstt. had been taken prior thereto. The Bank had no authentic documentary proof about workers' graduation on 1-1-96. It is further stated that Shri Shishir Das has been discharging his additional duties since 1-1-96 and is being paid for that. The worker Sri Sharma since discharging no such duties is not entitled to Agriculture Asstt. Allowance and his claim deserves to be rejected.

6. The only one point for my consideration is whether the claim of the worker as regards Agriculture Asstt. Allowance at Tekari Branch is justified.

FINDINGS

7. As has been pointed out, the factual statement put forward by the parties have hardly any difference. The worker joined Tekari Branch of the Bank as peon on 29-5-85. He was promoted there as clerk-cum-cashier w.e.f. 15-12-88. His B.A. result was published by Magadh University on 31-12-95 as indicates Ext. W/4—a Certificate issued by the Controller of Examinations. He submitted his marksheets to the Branch formally informing the Branch Manager about his graduation on 19-1-96 with claim for Agriculture Asstt. Allowance duties, as being senior-most clerk at the Branch. This document was forwarded the Regional Office, Jamshedpur vide Ext. W/2 and received there on 27-1-96. The Regional Office

had however already taken a decision in this regard and one Shishir Das by order dated 13/15-1-96 (Ext. M/1) had been assigned additional duties with Agriculture Asstt. Allowance, which had arisen at the Branch on 1-1-96. The Branch Manager, Tekari Branch received this order and implemented the same by his letter dated 23-1-96 (M/3 and W/3 both being same). The implementation of the order was consequently communicated to the Regional Office on the same date by Ext. M/2.

8. It appears from Ext. W/5 that after getting marksheet etc. the Regional Office took cognizance of workers' graduation and sanctioned two additional increments effective from 31-12-95. Ext. W/1 contains Bank's guidelines in the matter of assigning Agriculture Asstt. Allowance to a clerk. Other documents exhibited by the worker are of not much relevance for us.

9. It is abundantly clear from various documents on record that workers' B.A. Hons. result was published on 31-12-95 and it was formally informed to the Branch Manager concerned alongwith marksheet on 19-1-96. The Regional Office, Jafnshedpur received this information on 27-1-96. The management hence says that it had no documentary proof at the Regional Office as regards workers' graduation when Shri Shishir Das vide order dated 13/15-1-96 was given additional assignment of Agriculture Asstt. at Tekari Branch. Although there appears to be a little sense in this claim but it cannot be lost sight of that above order was received at the Branch only after 19-1-96, when the factum of workers' graduation alongwith marksheet was very much in the knowledge of Branch Manager. The order as regards assignment to Shishir Das was to be implemented at the Branch level and it would have been same and wise for the Branch Manager to have referred the matter back to the Regional Office for reconsideration in view of changed circumstances instead of having immediately offered Mr. Das the additional duties of Agriculture Asstt. It has been rightly alleged by the worker in aforesaid circumstances that the action of the Branch Manager in ignoring and superceding his claim was deliberate, motivated and well designed. Since he got the order dated 13/15-1-96 (Ext. M/1) from the Regional Office only after 19-1-96, the Branch Manager should have sought clarification and further orders in the matter of implementing it because of the fact that the workers' claim alongwith this B.A. Marksheet was already there before him. His claim must have been considered by the management for assignment against the post of Agriculture Asstt. at Tekari Branch, which was still vacant on the date of his attaining eligibility for the same.

10. The management has also stated in the written statement that Sri Das had otherwise seniority as well over the worker for being a graduate clerk since 16-7-92,

whereas the latter graduated only on 31-12-95. This appears to be a bald proposition with no support of evidence worth the name to the effect that the clerks were having two distinct cadres, one of graduate and the other non-graduate, and the former being senior in rank over the other. The clerks were clerks, whether graduate or not and all the more, the worker was definitely senior to Sri Das amongst the graduate clerks as well on the relevant date i.e. 1-1-96. This fact was very much in the knowledge of Branch Manager, Tekari Branch, who was duty bound to have passed the factual position on to the Regional Office before implementing order dated 13/15-1-96. Bank's Circular (Ext. W/1) too does not make any distinction amongst clerical cadre. The learned representative of the management did not rightly embark on bank's above illogical claim regarding *inter se* seniority between Sri Das and worker.

11. In view of discussions above and documents on record it looks well manifest that the claim of the worker is justified, which was illegally and deliberately ignored and superceded. His entitlement for the assignment of Agriculture Asstt. Allowance must have been considered by the management prior to filling up the vacancy. The action of the management in denying Agriculture Asstt. Allowance to the worker at Tekari Branch has thus been quite unjustified. The management is accordingly, directed to immediately take up the matter, consider workers' claim and pass necessary order as per Rules/Circulars/Guidelines preferably within two months from the publication of the Award.

12. Award accordingly.

PRIYA SARAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 30 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 197.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकार/श्रम न्यायालय चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 121/97) को प्रबलित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एस-12012/70/96—आई. आर. (बी. II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2003

S.O. 197.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 121/97 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Punjab

National Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2003.

[No. L-12012/70/96-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI S.M. GOEL

CASE NO. ID 121/97

The Vice President,
Punjab National Bank,
Employees Union,
688/13 Extn. Urban Estate,
Karnal-132001.

..... Applicant

Versus

Regional Manager,
Punjab National Bank,
PNB House, Sector-17,
Chandigarh. Respondent

APPEARANCES

FOR THE WORKMAN : SHRI H.C. ARORA
FOR THE MANAGEMENT : SHRI ASHOK KUMAR

AWARD

(Passed on 3-12-2003)

Central Government vide Notification No. L-12012/70/96/IR(B-II) dated 3/12-5-1997 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the demand of the Punjab National Bank Employees Union, Ambala for payment of wages to Shri Chaman Lal Duggal, Cashier/Godown Keeper for the period from 26-10-1988 to 25-1-1991 is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

2. In the present case, the workman Chaman Lal Duggal filed the claim statement *inter-alia* pleading therein that he was implicated in a false case of murder and was kept in judicial lock up from 26-10-1988 to 24-1-1991. He was later on acquitted of the charges. The bank has not taken any disciplinary action against the workman for remaining absent and no charge sheet was issued. He has further claimed that he remained absent from duty beyond his control and as such he is entitled for pay and allowances for the above period. He has further pleaded that an enquiry officer was also appointed and he conducted the enquiry and none of the charges was proved against the workman. The applicant has thus prayed that he may be allowed salary for the period from 26-10-1988 to 25-1-1991 with all benefits.

3. In written statement the management pleaded that applicant was involved in a murder case and he was acquitted by the District and Sessions Judge Ambala. The workman was not allowed pay for the period from 26-10-1988 to 25-1-1991 as he was not sanctioned any leave and not allowed wages on the principle of 'no work no pay' and whatever was done by the State of its own, bank is not liable to make any payment of the period in question and the bank has not prosecuted him therefore, the bank is not liable to pay any pay whatsoever to the workman. Enquiry was also held but that did not alter the position as the workman did not earn any salary for the intervening period on the principle of 'No work No pay'. The management has thus prayed for the rejection of the reference.

4. Rejoinder was also filed reiterating the claim made in the claim statement.

5. Both parties led evidence also and filed their respective affidavit and documents.

6. I have gone through the written arguments filed by the respective parties and have also perused the evidence and record of the case. The only question to be decided in this case is whether the applicant is entitled for the pay and other benefits for the period from 26-10-1988 to 25-1-1991. It is admitted case of the parties that the applicant was behind the bar during this period in connection with the murder case and he was acquitted by the District Judge on 24-1-1991. The applicant was in police/judicial custody during this period and the bank had not lodged any FIR against the workman and it was the State who was party to the case. The claim of the workman is that he was behind the bar and it was beyond his control to join duty. The management in written arguments had stressed that the applicant was not behind the bar at its behest and, therefore, the bank management is not liable to pay anything to the workman for this period on the principle of no work no pay basis.

7. I have gone through the rival contentions of the parties. As is admitted that the workman was behind the bar in connection with some murder case and he had not worked during this period with the bank. Moreover, the case against the workman was not registered by the management therefore, in my considered opinion, the management cannot be burdened for the pay and allowances for the period for which the applicant did not work for the bank management on the principle of 'No work No pay' basis and the bank management is not liable to pay for the intervening period. Therefore, I find no merit in the claim of the applicant and the reference is answered against the workman. The reference is answered accordingly. Central Government be informed.

S.M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

Chandigarh

3-12-2003

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 198.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टीआईएससीओ के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/धनबाद (II) के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 20012/55/2002-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस० एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2003

S.O. 198.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 43/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-12-2003.

[No. L-20012/55/2002-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No.2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 43 OF 2002

Parties : : Employers in relation to the management of Tisco. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Mr. Baban Lal, Advocate

Mr. Shashi Kumar,
Manager.

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S.S. Zama, Regional
President, RCMS,

Mr. N.G. Arun,
representative of the
Union.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 23rd December, 2003.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/55/2002-IR (C-I), dated the 26th June, 2002.

SCHEDULE

“Kya Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh ki Tisco. ke Pravandtantra sey mang ki N.C.W.A. VI Key anurup 1-7-96 Sey 31-12-2000 ki avadhi key liya bakaya bejis ka vugtan Tisco. Ki savi collieries key karmakaro ko turant kiya jaya uchit evam naya sangat hai? Yadi han to is Samvandh key kya nirdesh avashyak hai?”

2. In this reference both the parties appear and file a Memorandum of settlement under their signature. Perused the terms of Memorandum of settlement and also heard the parties on the said settlement. It transpires from the settlement that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

FORM - 'H'

[Rules 58 of Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957]

FORM FOR THE MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

NAMES OF PARTIES

Representing Employer(s)	Representing Workmen
Mr. B. Muthuraman, Managing Director, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Singh President, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh
Dr. T. Mukherjee, Dy. Managing Director (Steel) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. S.S. Zama Regional President, Tisco Regional Committee and Secretary, RCMS, Digwadih Colliery
Mr. R.C. Nandrajog, Vice President (Finance) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. S. K. Mahato Regional Secretary, Tisco Regional Committee and Secretary, RCMS Jamadoba Colliery

1	2
Mr. Niroop Mahanty, Vice President (HRM) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. S.B. K. Sharma President, RCMS West Bokaro Colliery
Mr. A.D. Baijal Vice President (RM & IM) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. S. Upadhyay President, RCMS, Bhelatand Colliery
Mr. P.K. Jha, Chief Financial Controller (Corporate) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Balram Mahato President, RCMS, Jamadoba Washery
Mr. R.S. Singh, General Manager (Jharia) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Girish Mahato President, RCMS, Sijua Colliery
Mr. A.M. Mishra, General Manager (West Bokaro) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Bideshwari Singh President, RCMS, 6 & 7 Pits Colliery
Mr. B.N. Sarangi, Chief HR/IR (Steel) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Ram Pravesh Singh President, RCMS, Digwadih Colliery
Mr. Ashok Singh, Chief HR/IR (RM & IM) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Belal Khan President, RCMS, Jamadoba Colliery
Mr. P.K. Pattanaik, Chief HR/IR (Jharia) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. G.R. Khan, Secretary, RCMS, Sijua Colliery
Mr. Arun Kumar, Chief HR/IR (West Bokaro) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. A.K. Sinha Secretary, RCMS, 6 & 7 Pits Colliery
Mr. B.B. Das, Head (Central Team) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. C.S. Yadav, Secretary, RCMS, Bhelatand Colliery
Mr. Rajan Baboo, Head (Accounts) West Bokaro The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. T.K. Dutta Secretary, RCMS, Jamadoba Washery
Mr. S.R. Krishnan, Head (Accounts) Jharia The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,	Mr. Mahendra Singh Secretary, RCMS, West Bokaro

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

WHEREAS

(i) The Management of the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") held discussion with the Office Bearers of the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Jharia and West Bokaro Collieries (hereinafter referred to as "the Union") on 27/3/2001 and both parties mutually agreed as under:

"The revised wage structure as per NCWA-VI will be implemented in Collieries Division of Tata Steel from the wage month of March, 2001, payable in April, 2001.....Arrears, if any, will be discussed jointly between the Management and Unions at a later date."

Subsequently, wages at revised rates for two months—January and February 2001 were agreed to be paid in October 2001.

(ii) In pursuance of the above said agreement, the fixation of pay of eligible employees in the revised scheme of pay/wages was done on notional basis during the period from 1-7-1996 to 31-12-2000 and the actual payment commenced since January, 2001.

(iii) The Union served a strike notice dated 10-1-2002 on the Company demanding payment of arrear wages arising out of NCWA-VI. The Company did not agree to this demand of the Union on the ground that the method followed for concluding the NCWA-VI was neither satisfactory nor bi-partite in nature. Furthermore, the Company drew the attention of the Union to the circumstances and extraneous factors which influenced the wage negotiation at the JBCCI level and that employees had already been paid interim Relief @ 12% of their Basic Pay and Fixed DA as on 30-6-1996 for the period from 1-7-1996 to 31-12-2000—which ranged from Rs. 12,560 to Rs. 29,019 at the lowest and the highest of the pre-revised wage structure.

(iv) Aggrieved with the stand of the Company, the Union resorted to a strike on 28-1-2002 while the matter was pending in conciliation before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad. Due to divergent views of the parties, the conciliation ended in failure before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad and, therefore, failure of conciliation report was sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India which referred the following dispute under Section-10(1) and (2A) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 vide notification No.L-20012/55/2002-IR(C-I) dated 26-6-2002 to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad for adjudication—

"Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh from the Management of Tisco for immediate payment of arrear of wages from 1-7-1996

to 31-12-2000 in accordance with the NCWA-VI to all the workmen of the Collieries of Tisco is proper and justified? If yes, what direction is necessary.”

The aforementioned Industrial Dispute was registered before the said Tribunal and numbered as Reference Case No. 43 of 2002.

(v) The parties realize that it is in the long-term interest of both to resolve the issue in an amicable manner. Therefore, notwithstanding the pendency of the said reference, they held protracted discussions to explore a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute in question. Accordingly, it is agreed by and between the parties to resolve the said dispute fully and finally on the following terms and conditions.

It is hereby mutually agreed as under :—

Terms and Conditions

1.0 SCOPE—This Settlement shall cover all the categories of employees—permanent and temporary at the Jharia and the West Bokaro Collieries of the Company who were on the rolls of the Co. on 30-6-1996 and thereafter, and all employees in the aforesaid categories/areas who joined the Co. on or after 1-7-1996 till 31-12-2000.

2.0 Lump sum payment on account of arrear of wages arising out of NCWA-VI for the period from 1-7-1996 to 31-12-2000.

The employees covered under this Settlement who remained on the rolls of the Co. from 1-7-1996 to 31-12-2000, will be eligible for payment of the maximum amount corresponding to his/her Basic Pay and Fixed DA as on 30-6-1996, as mentioned in the Table below, working on the surface or underground as the case may be, on full attendance during the aforesaid period:

Over	Upto	Lump sum payment (Rs. per head)		
		For those working on the Surface	For those working Underground	
		2	3	4
2210	2210	16290	17730	
2480	2480	18050	20195	
2480	2750	19810	22660	
2750	3020	21570	25125	
3020	3290	23330	27590	
3290	3560	25090	30055	
3560	3830	27850	33520	
3830 &	above	30610	36985	

2.1 In respect of employees who were on the roll of the Co. on 1-7-1996 and superannuated or separated under the ESS or were dismissed/discharged from service for any other reason any time prior to 1-1-2001, the amount of lump sum payment corresponding to the applicable range of Basic Pay and Fixed DA as per the above Table, working on the surface or underground as the case may be, will be pro-rated, linked with their actual attendance on duty, during the period since 1-7-1996 till their separation from the roll of the Co.

2.2 The persons who were appointed on the permanent roll or taken on temporary roll of the Co. on or after 1-7-1996 would be eligible for payment as per the above Table, working on the surface or underground as the case may be, on pro-rata basis, linked with their actual attendance on duty, for the period since their appointment/engagement till 31-12-2000. The amounts of lump sum payment applicable to such employees will be the ones corresponding to their commencing Basic Pay and Fixed DA (pre-revised), as per the range shown in the above Table.

2.3 The lump sum payment as per the Table given in para 2.0 will not be treated as Basic Pay or Dearness Allowance and will therefore, not count for any other purpose like Annual Bonus, CMPF/CMPS, Gratuity, encashment of leave, allowances, pension/ex-gratia/monthly payment on account of Early Separation Scheme/Medical Separation Scheme/Employee Family Benefit Scheme respectively, etc.

3.0 The lump sum payment as mentioned in para 2.0 will be a separate payment and will have no linkages whatsoever with the Interim Relief already paid to the eligible employees.

4.0 The parties have agreed that this Settlement is just and proper and resolves in totality, fully and finally the dispute in the matter of Reference Case No. 43 of 2002 pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad and no demand on the self-same subject can be raised by the Union or employees/ex-employees in future at any forum.

5.0 The parties have also agreed to jointly file a petition, enclosing therewith the copies of this Settlement, before the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, praying therein to pass a consent award in terms of this Settlement.

6.0 The payment in terms of this Settlement will be made by the Company after the receipt of the notification of the consent award in the Gazette of India by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

In acceptance of the terms and conditions of this Memorandum of Settlement, both the parties have given

their Signatures to this Memorandum of Settlement on the
15th December, 2003.

On behalf of The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	On behalf of the Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangh	Sd/- (Ashok Singh) Chief HR/IR (RM&IM)	Sd/- (Bimal Khan) President, RCMS, Jamadoba Colliery
Sd/- (B. Muthuraman) Managing Director	Sd/- (Rajendra Prasad Singh) President, RCMS	Sd/- (P.K. Pattanaik) Chief HR/IR (Jharia)	Sd/- (G.R. Khan) Secretary, RCMS, Sijua Colliery
Sd/- (T. Mukherjee)	Sd/- (S.S. Zama)	Sd/- (Arun Kumar) Chief HR/IR (West Bokaro)	Sd/- (A.K. Sinha) Secretary, RCMS, 6&7 Pits Colliery
Dy. Managing Director (Steel)	Regional President, Tisco Regional Committee and Secretary, RCMS, Digwadih Colliery	Sd/- (B.B. Das) Head (Central Team)	Sd/- (C.S. Yadav) Secretary, RCMS, Bhelatand Colliery
Sd/- (R.C. Nandrajog) Vice President (Finance)	Sd/- (S.K. Mahato) Regional Secretary, Tisco Regional Committee and Secretary, RCMS, Jamadoba Colliery	Sd/- (Rajan Baboo) Head (Accounts) West Bokaro	Sd/- (T.K. Datta) Secretary, RCMS, Jamadoba Washery
Sd/- (Niroop Mahanty) Vice President (HRM)	Sd/- (S.B.K. Sharma) President, RCMS West Bokaro Colliery	Sd/- (S.R. Krishnan) Head (Accounts) Jharia	Sd/- (Mahendra Singh) Secretary, RCMS, West Bokaro
Sd/- (A.D. Baijal) Vice President (RM&IM)	Sd/- (S. Upadhyay) President, RCMS Bhelatand Colliery	Sd/- (P.N. Prasad) Manager (Establishment)	Sd/- (Shashi Kumar) Manager-HR/IR (Central Team) Jamadoba
Sd/- (P.K. Jha) Chief Financial Controller (Corp.)	Sd/- (Balram Mahato) President, RCMS Jamadoba Washery	Kolkata :	
Sd/- (R.S. Singh) General Manager (Jharia)	Sd/- (Girish Mahato) President, RCMS, Sijua Colliery	15th December, 2003.	
Sd/- (A.M. Mishra) General Manager (West Bokaro)	Sd/- (Bipadeshwari Singh) President, RCMS, 6 & 7 Pits Colliery	Copy to : (1) Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad	
Sd/- (B. K. Sarangi) Chief HR/IR (Steel)	Sd/- (Ram Pravesh Singh) President, RCMS, Digwadih Colliery	(2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad	

का. आ. 199.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के भारा वैक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में ग्रम न्यायालय अनाकुलम के पंक्ति

(संदर्भ संख्या 3/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 12012/325/94-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 199.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/95) of the Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-12012/325/94-IR (B-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR COURT,
ERNAKULAM

(IN THE LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM)

(Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 2003)

Present :

Smt. N. Thulasi Bai, B.A.L.L.B.,

Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 3 of 1995 (Central)

BETWEEN

The Deputy General Manager,
Canara Bank,
Circle Office,
Trivandrum.

And

The workman of the above
concern represented by the
Assistant Secretary,
Canara Bank Staff Union,
Kerala, Regional Committee,
Paramara Building,
Cochin-18.

Representations :

Sri M. C. Sen,
Advocate,
C. S. Menon Colony,
Kalathil Parambu Road,
Kochi-682016.

...For Management

Sri. C. Anil Kumar,
Advocate,
Ernakulam.

...For Union

AWARD

This reference was made by the Central Government as per order No. 12012/325/94-IR (B.-II) dated 20-2-1995. The dispute is between the management of Canara Bank, Trivandrum and their workman Sri A. Raghuthaman, Clerk represented by Canara Bank Staff Union. The dispute referred is :

“Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank, Trivandrum in imposing the penalty of stoppage of one increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect on Shri A. Raghuthaman, Clerk vide their order dated 25-3-1992 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?”

2. Pursuant to notices issued from this court the union and management appeared through counsel.

3. Union filed a claim statement raising the following claims :— Sri. A Raghuthaman, the workman involved in the present case, had been working at the Nilambur Branch of the management bank since 10-6-1987. While so on 13-9-1991 he was entrusted with temporary supervisory duties which included supervising of N.N.N.D. accounts. On that day 3 N.N.N.D. slips were prepared for closing the accounts and were sent to the Senior Manager for authorising payment of cash. The Senior Manager instructed Sri. Raghuthaman for authorising the payment as per the slips. But he hesitated to authorise payment since it was in violation of circular No. 5665/85. The workman was called by the Senior Manager to his cabin and again directed to pass the bills for payment inspite of which the workman refused. According to the workman he refused the direction since he honestly believed that such a conduct would be detrimental to the interest of the Bank. The show cause notice was issued to the workman on 25-10-1991 in respect of the alleged misconduct. By that time the workman understood from circular No. 272/87 that he was authorised to pass bills. So he gave a reply to the show cause notice admitting the lapses. Then a charge sheet was issued on 9-1-1992 in reply to which also the workman admitted the lapses and rendered an apology. But the management unilaterally inflicted the punishment of stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect. Against the above punishment though an appeal was preferred it was also ended in dismissal. According to the workman he is not guilty of any misconduct and the entire disciplinary action is vitiated by malafides. The workman acted on good faith and refused to do an act which had earnestly and honestly believed to be wrong. So the union prays for passing an award setting aside the punishment imposed on the workman.

4. The management filed a written statement raising the following contentions :—It is admitted that Sri Raghuthaman, the workman was working as a Clerk at their Nilambur branch since 10-6-1987 and while so he was entrusted with temporary supervisory duties on 13-9-91. On that day 3 N.N.N.D. slips were prepared for closing the concerned accounts and were sent to the Senior Manager for authorising cash payment who in turn returned the same to the workman to authorise payment. But the workman refused to comply the direction, though he was personally instructed by Senior Manager by calling him into his cabin. It was clarified by the Senior Manager that the workman has authority to authorise payment of instruments up to Rs. 15,000/- in spite of which the workman was not willing to obey the direction. Such refusal caused inconvenience and delay to the customers. Further as the workman refused to obey the direction of the Senior Manager in spite of clarification it amounts to disobey the lawful and reasonable orders of the persons placed in authority over him which amounts to misconduct within the meaning of Chapter XI, Regulation 3, Clause B of Canara Bank Service Code. So a show cause notice was issued to the workman and since in the reply the workman admitted the guilt a chargesheet was issued on 4-2-1992. The workman admitted the charges and prayed for an apology. The disciplinary authority found the workman guilty of the charges and proposed the punishment of stoppage of increment for a period of 2 years with cumulative effect. Chance for personal hearing was given to him and after analysing the entire circumstances and personal hearing the disciplinary authority reduced the punishment of stoppage of increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect. Though an appeal was filed before the appellate authority challenging the punishment it ended in dismissal. The allegation of malafides raised by the union is denied by the management. The punishment imposed is not in excessive or disproportionate to the charges levelled against the workman. As per norms, if the chargesheeted employee unconditionally admits the charges and if the Bank does not intend to award the punishment of discharge or dismissal or enquiry need not be held in respect of the charges. So according to the management the action of the disciplinary authority and appellate Authority is justifiable and this court has no authority to interfere in the matter of punishment as per section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act since the punishment imposed is not discharge or dismissal. So the management prays for passing an award rejecting the claim of the union.

5. Thereafter no rejoinder was filed by the union and no oral evidence was adduced from both sides. From the management's side six documents were produced and marked as Exts. M1 to M6 with consent.

6. Thus the points arise for determination are :

1. Whether the action of the management in imposing the penalty of stoppage of one increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect on the workman is legal and justifiable ?

2. The relief, if any, due to the workman ?

7. Points :—Admittedly the workman who was working as a Clerk in the Nilambur Branch of the management Bank since 10-6-1987 was entrusted with temporary supervisory duties on 13-9-1991. It is also admitted that the supervisory duties included supervision of N.N.N.D. accounts. Admittedly 3 N.N.N.D. slips were prepared by the workman and were sent to the Senior Manager for authorising cash payment and the Senior Manager in turn sent back the slips through peon to the workman for authorising payment. Admittedly the workman hesitated to authorise payment and so he was called upon by the Senior Manager to his cabin and personally instructed and clarified that the workman was authorised to pass cash payment up to Rs. 15,000/- on the N.N.N.D. slips. In spite of that the workman refused to comply the direction. The case of the union is that such refusal was under bona fide belief that it is in violation of an earlier circular and he failed to note a subsequent circular which permits him passing of bills. As the workman failed to comply the direction of the Senior Manager a show cause notice was issued alleging disobedience of lawful orders by superior officers to which the workman issued a reply admitting guilt and explaining the lapses. Considering the explanation a charge memo was issued to the workman to which also he admitted the lapses on his part. As the punishment proposed to be inflicted was not discharge or dismissal, no enquiry was conducted since the workman admitted the guilt and according to the management as per the relevant provisions in the service code which is binding on the workman, if the guilt is unconditionally admitted no enquiry is necessary. It is further claimed by the management that in the matter of punishment leniency has been shown by the management.

8. Ext. M1 is the copy of explanation given by the workman to the chargesheet dated 9-1-92 in which he repeats his admission of fault and plea for apology. Ext.M2 is the proceedings of the Deputy General Manager dated 25-3-1992 by which the punishment of stoppage of increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect has been imposed on the workman. Ext.M3 is the appeal memorandum filed by the workman against Ext.M2 order of the disciplinary authority. As per Ext. M4 dated 27-7-1992 appellate authority dismissed the appeal confirming Ext. M2 order passed by the disciplinary authority. Ext. M5 is the proceedings of the Deputy General Manager informing the decision of the appellate authority. Ext.M6 is the findings and orders of the disciplinary authority dated 20-3-1992 by which stoppage of increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect was imposed on the workman as provided under Chapter XI, Regulation

9(1)(f) of Canara Bank Service Code. It is not disputed that as per the relevant provisions in the Canara Bank Service Code there was no necessity for conducting a domestic enquiry for imposing a lesser punishment than discharge of dismissal if the delinquent employee unconditionally admits the guilt. So in the present case there is no procedural irregularity in the matter of disciplinary action since the delinquent employee had unconditionally admitted the guilt. As he tendered apology a lenient view appears to be taken in the matter of punishment also. Moreover as per section 11 A of the Industrial Disputes Act no interference in the matter of punishment can be made as per the reference since the punishment imposed is not dismissal or discharge. Considering the documentary evidence adduced from the management's side and admission on the part of the workman I feel that the action of the management in imposing the penalty of stoppage of one increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect on the workman as per order dated 25-3-1992 is legal and justified. Thus it follows that the workman is not entitled to get any relief as per the reference. Points are answered accordingly.

In the result, an award is passed finding that the action of the management of Canara Bank, Trivandrum in imposing the punishment of stoppage of one increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect on Sri A. Raghuthaman, the workman involved in the present case is legal and justified thereby the workman is not entitled to get any relief as per the reference.

This award will take effect one month after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed and typed out by her, corrected by me and passed this the 30th day of September, 2003.

Ernakulam. N. THULASI BAI, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witness examined on the side of Management :—Nil

Witness examined on the side of workman :— Nil

Exhibits marked on the side of the Management :—

- Ext.M1 —Charge sheet No. 1/92 T.37 dated 9-1-1992
- Ext.M2 —Copy of proceedings of the Deputy General Manager.
- Ext.M3 —Appeal dated 9-5-92 of the employee
- Ext.M4 —Copy of Orders of the Appellate Authority.
- Ext.M5 —Copy of proceedings of the Deputy General Manager, dated 9-1-1992.
- Ext.M6 —Findings and orders of the Disciplinary Authority.

Exhibits marked on the side of the workman :—Nil

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 200.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, बी. बी. एम. बी. प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/क्रम न्यायालय चंडीगढ़ (संदर्भ संख्या 22/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/4/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 200.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 22/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of BBMB, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-23012/4/2002-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : Shri S. M. GOEL

Case No. I.D. 22 of 2003

Jatinder Kumar son of Yadi Ram, C/o S-2/780, BBMB Colony Sundernagar, District Mandi (HP)

Applicant

versus

1. The Chief Engineer, BBMB, Sundernagar Township Dist. Mandi
2. The Executive Engineer, BBMB, Township Division, Sundernagar, Township (HP) Mandi (HP).

Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Narinder Singh Clerk

AWARD

PASSED ON 24-II-2003

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-23012/4/2002-IR (C-II) dated 27-1-03 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Chief Engineer, BBMB, Sundernagar, Township District Mandi(HP) in terminating the services of Shri Jatinder Kumar, son of Yadi Ram on 19-10-1996 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?”

2. Case repeatedly called. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference as no claim statement has been filed by the workman. In view of the same, the present reference is answered against the workman and returned as such to the Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh,
24-11-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 201.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, शिशुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/18/2001-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 201.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 6/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-42012/18/2001-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

SHRIKANT SHUKLA
Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 6/2002

Ref. No. L-42012/18/2001-IR (C-II) dated : 28-1-2002

BETWEEN

Krishna Kumar, S/o Shri Ram Narayan
Through Shri Ram Naresh Awasthi, Minister (UTUC)
U. P. Branch, 130 E, Bara-4, Kanpur

AND
The Director, Board of Apprenticeship Training
(Northern Region)

117-L/440, Kakadev, Kanpur (U.P.)

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, vide their Order No. L-42012/18/2001-IR (C-II) dated 28-1-2002 referred following issue for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“क्या निदेशक शिशुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड (उत्तर प्रदेश), कानपुर द्वारा कर्मकार श्री कृष्ण कुमार को दिनांक 16-3-2000 से नीकरी से निष्कासित करना न्यायेचित है? यदि नहीं तो सम्बन्धित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

Krishna Kumar, the workman has filed the statement of claim alleging that he worked with the opposite party from 17-12-98 to 15-3-2000 on the post of Peon-cum-Chowkidar. He worked with the opposite party without break at Faridabad Extension Centre and he worked for more than 240 days in a year. Further he alleged that he was appointed initially at consolidated salary of Rs. 2000 per month and when the workman demanded for pay scale and other facilities like other employees his services were terminated w.e.f. 16-3-2000. Therefore, he has requested that court should declare his termination unlawful and unjustified and he should be reinstated with full back wages.

The opposite party has denied his claim by filing written statement stating therein that the opposite party is discharging sovereign function and being so it is not an industry within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the I.D. Act. Thus, the present reference order is beyond the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Denying the claim the workman the opposite party has alleged that the claimant is not a workman within the term of Section 2(s) of I.D. Act. Hence he is not entitled to maintain the present case before this Tribunal. Further the opposite party has alleged that it is a society registered under Societies Act and is fully financed by the Govt. of India. It is further submitted that according to the provisions of Apprenticeship Training to the engineering graduates, diploma holders and other persons who have completed their vocational courses and for taking such training they are being paid stipend at stipulated rates out of which 50% is borne out by the Govt. of India/answering respondent and remaining 50% is payable by the employer where the candidates are sent for apprenticeship training by the opposite party. Thus, from these acts it is obvious that the element of profit in the working of answering

respondent is wanted and on this action the opposite party cannot be an industry within the meaning of Section 2 (j) of I.D. Act. It is further alleged that as a result of temporary increase in work under the opposite party, it was felt necessary to make appointment of temporary chowkidar-cum-peon/project attendant at extension centre of the opposite party situated at Jodhpur and Faridabad to cope up with the temporary requirement of work. The opposite party vide his letter dated 11-9-97 addressed to Regional Employment Exchange, Kanpur requested to send the name of eligible candidates for temporary appointment for drawing a panel for temporary/adhoc employees under the opposite party for utilising their services as per requirement of work. It was also clearly indicated in letter dated 11-9-97 that the post is purely temporary for two months and payment of wages shall be made treating the person as daily rated employee on lump sum rate of Rs. 1500/- per month. In response to Board's letter dated 11-9-97, the employment exchange, Kanpur vide its letter dated 15-10-97 furnished a list of 12 candidates in which the name of present claimant Shri Krishna Kumar appeared at serial No. 5. All the candidates were interviewed on 31-10-97 by the opposite party by constituting Selection committee. The Selection Committee recommended the name of claimant to be appointed on temporary/adhoc basis and accordingly a panel was prepared by the opposite party in which four candidates were placed for providing temporary/adhoc appointment as per need of opposite party. In the month of January, 1998 there was a temporary need of the service of Peon-cum-Chowkidar at extension centre of answering respondent at Jodhpur. Claimant was offered the post vide letter dated 7-1-98 in which it was clearly mentioned that the appointment is purely temporary and for a period of two months on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1500/- per month without any benefits/allowances as are admissible to the regular/permanent employees of the answering respondent except casual leave limited to 8 days per year on pro-rata basis. The claimant did not report for duty at Jodhpur. It is further submitted that again vide letter dated 7-12-98, the opposite party offered the claimant the post of Chowkidar-cum-Peon at Board's extension centre at Faridabad clearly indicating therein that he will be paid a consolidated wage at Rs. 2000/- per month and in pursuance of that offer, the claimant joined the post at Faridabad on temporary/adhoc basis on 17-12-98. This temporary engagement of the workman was renewed on 15-6-99 which was further extended for six months vide letter dated 21-6-99. Again he was offered temporary engagement for a further period of two months vide letter dated 29-12-99 and lastly his temporary engagement was extended for the period 6-3-2000 to 15-3-2000 vide letter dated 1-3-2000 on its initial terms and conditions and joined in Board's letter dated 7-1-98. The services rendered by the claimant was purely on temporary/adhoc basis and was contractual in nature between the parties to the dispute. The offers of

appointment are self-explanatory and need not clarification. It was decided by the opposite party to close extension centres situated at Jodhpur and Faridabad w.e.f. 15-3-2000 and by order of Director dated 16-2-2000, the extension centres at Jodhpur and Faridabad were closed after office orders on 15-3-2000. As a result of which the contract of employment between the claimant and the opposite party stood automatically terminated w.e.f. 16-3-2000. Under these circumstances question of terminating the services of the claimant w.e.f. 16-3-2000 does not arise at all. It has been further submitted by the opposite party that with a view to provide equal chance in public employment the opposite party prepared a panel of candidates for providing temporary/adhoc engagement as per need of the Board and more so it was done, having regard to spirit of article 14 of the Constitution of India and also with the view to deprecate the policy of pitch and choose in public employment. Under these circumstances, the opposite party have adopted a very fair a practical measure for providing employment on temporary/adhoc basis and for fixed period of time to the present workman and if due to closure of extension centres, his contract of employment stood terminated automatically, the present claimant could not raise any grouse or claim against the opposite party especially knowing the fact and as is also clear from the various offer of engagement issued to him from time to time that his engagement under the opposite party is for a limited period on a consolidated salary and is liable to be terminated by efflux of time. It is stated by the opposite party in its written statement that the regular appointments on all the posts under the Board are made in accordance with the rules and regulations framed by the Govt. of India and it is a settled provision of law that person appointed temporarily or on adhoc basis cannot claim regular appointment as a matter of right specially who was appointed for limited period and whose services are liable to be terminated by efflux of time stipulated in the offer of appointment. The claimant not being holder of civil post on temporary basis under the Board is not a workman under Section 2 (s) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, as the provisions of the same are not applicable on the Board, as it being an autonomous body duly registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and totally financed and controlled by Govt. of India, Ministry of H.R.D. The present claimant does not fall within the definition of term 'retrenchment' as envisaged under Section 2 (oo) of I.D. Act as his case is covered under the exempted category defined under Sub clause (bb) of Section 2 (oo) of the Act because he was given fixed term appointment in different spells during the period 17-12-98 to 15-3-2000. The claimant by concealing these rules and regulations is trying by way of present application to seek back door entry by virtue of his rendering purely temporary/adhoc services of the Board. As the claimant himself had accepted every time fresh appointment during the period 17-12-98 to 15-3-2000, he will be deemed to have waived his all previous

claims regarding continuity of service as each time he had entered into a fresh agreement with Board in connection with his temporary/adhoc engagement to cater the temporary need of the Board. Therefore, he can not take any advantage of Section 25-F of I.D. Act. Thus, the Board has never terminated the service of the claimant and his services came to an end on 15-3-2000 by efflux of time after expiry of term of engagement as mentioned in Boards letter dated 1-3-2000. Therefore, it has been prayed that the statement of claim be rejected out rightly treating it to be non maintainable. It is further prayed that this Court be further hold that there is no merit in the demand raised by the claimant; hence the claimant is not entitled to any relief from the hands of the Court.

The workman has filed the rejoinder and has denied the allegation of the opposite party that the dispute is not maintainable. The workman has also denied the opposite party is not an industry, though it is admitted that the opposite party is registered society. It is contended by the workman that the I.D. Act is also applicable on the registered society. The workman has admitted he was offered for appointment on 7-1-98 on the meagre salary of Rs. 1500/- for two months but since the period was small and the salary was meagre, he did not accept the offer. He has alleged that he informed the employers that unless he was given permanent appointment he would not join the duties also that salary of Rs. 1500/- per month is not acceptable to him. The demand of the workman was accepted by the employers and therefore, there was need for employers to issue subsequent appointment letter. He has asserted that his termination from services asserts to reternchment and Section 25-F is perfectly applicable to him.

The workman has submitted the photo copies of following documents :

1. Letter of appointment dated 7-12-98, paper No. 4/2.
2. Photo copies of attendance register, paper No. 4/3 to 4/18.
3. Photo copy of letter dated 7-1-99, 1-2-99, 3-3-99, 7-4-99, 3-5-99, 1-6-99, 1-7-99, 2-8-99, 2-9-99, 14-12-99, 4-1-2000, 17-8-99 & 24-7-2002 addressed to Krishna Kumar, paper No. 4/19 to 4/31.

The opposite party has filed photo copies of following documents :

1. Replication dated 4-10-2000, which was filed before the ALC (C), Kanpur, paper No. 6/2 to 6/4.
2. Letter dated 11-9-97 addressed to the Employment Office, Kanpur, paper No. 6/5.
3. Letter dated 15-10-97 through which the Employment Exchange sent names of 12 persons, paper No. 6/7 & 6/8.

4. The minutes of selection committee dated 31-10-97, paper No. 6/9.
5. Letter dated 7-1-98, addressed to Krishna Kumar, paper No. 6/10.
6. Letter of appointment dated 7-12-98, 21-1-99 & 29-12-99, paper No. 6/11 to 6/13.
7. Letter of Krishna Kumar addressed to the opposite party dated 3-1-2000, paper No. 6/14.
8. Letter of appointment dated 1-3-2000, paper No. 6/15.
9. Letter dated 16-2-2000 addressed to extension centres Jodhpur and Faridabad informing the closure of the centre on 15-3-2000, paper No. 6/16.
10. Joining letter of Krishna Kumar dated 6-3-2000, paper No. 6/17.

Parties have filed affidavits in support of their cases.

Workman has been cross-examined by the opposite party on 29-5-2003 and the witness of the opposite party has been cross-examined on 23-6-2003. Perused written argument of parties and perused the record.

The workman has been cross-examined by the opposite party and following facts are materials for the adjudication of the case.

According to the workman himself he received appointment letter dated 7-1-98 but, he did not go to join.

The second letter of appointment he received on 7-12-98 and in pursuance to said letter he joined at Faridabad on 17-12-98 and he worked up to 15-6-99.

He received another letter dated 21-6-99 and in pursuance to said letter he joined duty on 24-6-99 and he worked up to 23-12-99.

The 3rd letter of appointment he received on 29-12-99 and in pursuance to said letter he joined duty on 3-1-2000 and worked up to 28-2-2000.

The 4th letter of appointment he received on 1-3-2000 and in pursuance to said letter he joined duty on 6-3-2000 and he worked up to 15-3-2000.

But the worker has filed only one appointment letter i.e. appointment letter dated 17-12-98 and has concealed all other appointment letters issued to him. On the other hand the opposite party has filed the appointment letter dated 7-1-98, 7-12-98, 21-6-99, 29-12-99, 3-1-2000 and 1-3-2000. The inference will be that if he had filed the appointment letters the nature of his engagement could have been adverse to the interest of the workman.

The opposite party has filed appointment letter dated 7-1-98 which bears the subject as under :

Contract appointment for two months on the post of Peon-cum-Chowkidar on consolidated salary".

In the said letter he was required to report for duty at Jodhpur Extension Centre on or before 15-1-1998. He was required to work at extension centre of Board at Jodhpur Extension Centre specifically mentioned therein that he will not get any other allowance or benefits except casual leave for one day in a month which he may avail during these months on duty only. Assistant Director of the opposite party has filed the affidavit, paper No. 7 stating the truthfulness of written statement wherein it has been clearly mentioned that in the month of January, 1998 there was need of Peon cum Chowkidar at Extension Centre of opposite party at Jodhpur. Claimant was offered the post vide letter dated 7-1-98 in which it was clearly mentioned that the appointment is purely temporary and for a period of two months on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1500/- per month without any benefits/allowances as are admissible to the regular/permanent employees of opposite party except casual leave limited to 8 days per year on pro-rata basis. The claimant did not report for duty at Jodhpur. Again vide letter dated 7-12-98, the opposite party offered the claimant the post of Chowkidar cum Peon at Board's Extension Centre at Faridabad clearly indicating therein that he will be paid a consolidated wages at Rs. 2000/- per month and in pursuance of that offer, the claimant joined the duty at Faridabad on temporary/adhoc basis on 17-12-98. The worker has also admitted in his cross-examination that he joined duties in pursuance of order dated 7-12-98. The workman also admitted in his cross-examination that he worked till 15-6-99 as alleged by the opposite party that too at Faridabad.

The opposite party has filed appointment letter dated 21-6-99 i.e. annexure No. 6 to written statement wherein he was again appointed for 6 months w.e.f. 24-6-99 and the workman admitted in cross-examination that in pursuance of letter dated 21-6-99 he joined on 24-6-99 and he worked up to 23-12-99.

Similarly, he was given another appointment letter on 29-12-99 and in pursuance of the said letter he joined on 3-1-2000 and worked up to 28-2-2000 because that appointment was for only two months as is made out from bare reading of appointment letter. The fourth letter was issued to the workman on 1-3-2000 and in pursuance of the said letter he joined on 6-3-2000 and worked up to 15-3-2000. The appointment was for extension centre, Faridabad only. The opposite party has filed letter, annexure No. 2 dated 11-9-97 for requiring the candidates for the post of Peon cum Chowkidar for the period of 6 months and the name of the workman finds place at serial No. 5 of the list of Employment Exchange and from annexure No. 3 to written statement it is clear that Krishna Kumar was recommended for short term vacancy of Peon cum Chowkidar. The written statement and affidavit of the

opposite party finds support for the above evidence and it cannot be said that appointment of the workman was a regular one. Since there was temporary need of Peon cum Chowkidar at the extension centre and therefore, the workman was appointed. It is also made out from the evidence of opposite party that extension centre Faridabad closed w.e.f. 15-3-2000 and therefore, it could be safely inferred that after the closure of extension centre of Faridabad the opposite party had no need of workman at Faridabad. It cannot be said that the said appointment was under the cover of sham contract. Instead I come to the conclusion that the workman was engaged on contract basis and by closing of the centre at extension centre Faridabad and due to the fact that contract expired on 15-3-2000 the workman automatically stood out of the job.

The workman has filed following case laws :

1. 2003 (98) FLR 73 (Punjab & Haryana High Court) Jagtar Singh Vs State of Punjab and others.

The said case law does not help the workman, as the workman was not a probationer. The case law is about the probationer, more than 2 years of continuous service and it was held that his services could not have been terminated without complying with mandatory provisions of sections 25-F (a) and 25-F(b) of Industrial Disputes Act. It was held in the above case that since the service of the petitioner was terminated without notice and retrenchment compensation hence the termination of services is illegal and quashed.

2. 2002 (94) FLR 283 (Rajasthan High Court-Jaipur Bench) between State of Rajasthan and Kanhaiya Lal and others.

In the above case the petitioner worked for 240 days. No notice or pay in lieu notice period given and therefore, the retrenchment was wrong and illegal. The present case is not covered under the said case law as the workman in the present case worked for contracted period.

3. 2002 (94) FLR 426 (MP High Court) between M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation and Smt. Sita Bai Kushwaha.

In the said case the respondent was casual labour. In the present case it was appointment for contracted period that too at extension centre, Faridabad. The facts of the present case are different to that one cited in the case law above.

4. 2003 (97) FLR 1065 (Madhya Pradesh High Court) between M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation and K.K. Shrivastava and others.

The facts of the said case are not similar to one that of the present case.

5. 1976 (33) FLR 297 (Hon'ble Supreme Court) between Hindustan Steel Ltd. And State of Orissa and others.

In the above noted case Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the definition of retrenchment as defined in Section 2 (oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act would include termination of service by efflux of time in terms of an agreement between the parties.

In the present reference the opposite party has cited 1995 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 1279 Morinda Corporation Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs Ram Kishan and others in which it was held that cessation of work consequent to closure of the season, did not amount to retrenchment. In the present case the extension centre at Faridabad closed and there was cessation of work and it could not be said that it was a retrenchment.

Secton 2 (oo) reads as under :

“retrenchment” means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include—

- (a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or
- [(bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein; or]
- (c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of contained ill-health;

The opposite party is a registered society under Societies Act and is fully financed by the Govt. of India. According to the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961 the opposite party is imparting apprenticeship training to the engineering graduates, diploma holders and other persons who have completed their vocational courses and for taking such training they are being paid stipend at stipulated rates out of which 50% is borne out by the Government of India/answering respondent and remaining 50% is payable by the employer where the candidates are sent for apprenticeship training by the opposite party. It is thus, obvious that the element of profit in the working of opposite party is lacking. It is also not disputed that the service conditions of the employees of opposite party are the same as are applicable to the other Central Government employees. The opposite party has proved that due to temporary increase in work under the opposite party, it

was necessary to make appointment of temporary Chowkidar-cum-Peon/Project Attendant at Extension centre, Faridabad which subsequently closed.

According to 1995 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 702, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and others Vs Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. Employees' Union, Hyderabad and others, it was held that no functional integrity and no proximity between the several units and in such circumstances each of the works or construction projects undertaken by the said company, held, distinct establishments and not units of a single establishment. In the said case it was provided in the appointment order itself that the company, while appointing its workmen reserved to itself liberty to transfer them from one unit to another, could not lead to a different conclusion. Hence, when one of such works came to a close, the retrenched worker of that unit had no right to demand absorption in another. In the present case it is un-doubtedly clear that the extension centre at Faridabad closed on 15-3-2000 and the worker was appointed only for Extension centre, Faridabad and therefore, he cannot claim that he should be absorbed in the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur.

According to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, commentary by S. K. Malik at page No. 926 another case of Navodaya Vidyalaya Vs K. R. Hemavathy, 2001 (1) LLJ 779 is cited wherein following is written :

“In our considered opinion, the Tribunal as also the learned single Judge have erred in directing reinstatement of the respondent for the simple reason that even if the respondent can be said to have worked continuously for more than 240 days but still the fact remains that she was working with the appellant under fixed term contract of service and therefore it was not a ‘retrenchment’ within the meaning of Clause (bb) of Section 2(oo) of the Act.”

In the circumstances narrated above and the law, facts do not find help from the following case laws :

1. FLR 1976 (32) Supreme Court, page 197 between State Bank of India Vs. N. Sundra Money, and
2. FLR 198 (40) Supreme Court, page 373 between Santosh Gupta Vs. State Bank of Patiala.

The circumstances of the present case are that the workman was appointed absolutely for temporary period at Extension Counter, Faridabad, without observing the formalities of appointment as the urgency demanded by the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur.

The question referred to this Tribunal is whether the termination of Krishna Kumar on 16-3-2000 is legal? In the circumstances of the facts stated above, I come to the conclusion that the workman was appointed for a period up to 15-3-2000 and there was no renewal after

because extension counter, Faridabad was closed all together. Therefore, the issue is decided against the workman and the workman cannot demand his absorption, at Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur.

It is also noteworthy that the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur does not carry out any trade or business and in the circumstances it could not be said that it is an industry and workman, Krishna Kumar is a workman.

On the facts stated above the issue referred is decided in affirmative and again the workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

LUCKNOW

28-11-2003

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 202.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, लघु एवं कृती उद्योग प्रबंधन त्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ (संदर्भ संख्या 173/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. ए.ल.-42012/92/2001-आई.आर. (सीएम-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 202.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 173/2001) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Khadi & Village Industries Commission, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-42012/92/2001-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

I.D. No. 173/2001

Ref. No. L-42012/92/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 21-11-2001

BETWEEN

Ram Shankar Rawat

S/o Vishwa Nath, C/o R.K. Verma

21/83, Indira Nagar, Lucknow.

AND

M/s. Central Silver Plant

Khadi & Village Industries Commission,

Amawan Road, Raebareli.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-42012/92/2001-IR (CM-II) dated : 21-11-2001 referred following issue for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Central Silver Plant Khadi & Village Industry Commission, Raebareily in dismissing the services of Sh. Ram Shankar Rawat vide order dated 3-10-97 was legal & justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The workman's case is that he was initially engaged on 1-7-87 as Packer on daily wages basis and remained continuously in service, due to ill health the workman could not attend his duties for three months. The workman attend his duties in the month of March, 1989, the workman became stunned to know that his initial date of appointment/engagement has been shown as on 10-3-89 as Packer, he preferred his representation dated 15-11-90 making request to regularise his services considering his back services. The Project Manager issued a letter dated 9-12-90 stating therein that the workman has remained absent three months and again has been allowed to work on 10-3-89, therefore, his initial engagement will be deemed as on 10-3-89. The workman has rendered his services continuously from the very beginning more than ten years and has completed more than 240 days in every calendar year. The workman preferred his representation dated 13-11-92, making request to regularize the services upon which the Project Manager issued a letter dated 1/3-12-92 by which the workman was informed that his designation has been changed from Packer to mixing man w.e.f. 1-12-92 without enhancement of wages and he will have to be worked as mixing man. The workman filed a C.B. case for regularisation of seven workmen including the workman before the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Lucknow and the same was referred for adjudication before the Labour Court, 23, A.P. Sen Road, Lucknow which is numbered as Adjudication Case No. 75/95 wherein the name of the workman was placed at serial No. 7. During the pendency of the adjudication case No. 75/95, the workman has been dismissed from service in violation of principles of natural justice, without following due process of law. In the adjudication case No. 75/95 the award has been given in favour of the other workmen directing the employer to regularize the service of the workmen except the workman Ram Shankar Rawat because he was dismissed from the services of the company. The workman preferred an

application before the Labour Court but the same was rejected on the ground that he has also filed a C.P. case before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Raibareli which was also rejected on the ground of jurisdiction. It was alleged that the workman remained absent without leave w.e.f. 10-4-97 and he has not sent any application for leave or any medical certificate despite several letters and notice published in newspaper. The workman's contention is that he was under treatment during the said period. Lastly it has been said that the workman was declared medically fit to resume his duties on 26-9-97 and the workman went to attend his duty along with the medical certificate but he was not allowed to enter into the campus of the factory. He returned back and sent his joining report along with the medical certificate dated 26-9-97 by registered post but no response has been given and he has been dismissed from service without any enquiry and without affording any opportunity of hearing. The workman has accordingly alleged that the dismissal order dated 3-10-97 is illegal and unjustified and the same is liable to be set-aside and the workman is entitled to get reinstatement with full back wages, continuity of service and all other resultant and consequential benefits.

The opposite party has filed written statement and has stated that the workman, Ram Shankar Rawat was engaged as Packer from 10-3-1989. The management reassessed the work of factory workers and in continuation changed designation of packer as Mixing Man, hence designation of Shri Ram Shankar Rawat has also been changed as Mixing Man w.e.f 1-12-1992. It is also alleged that work and conduct of Shri Ram Shankar Rawat was not good and satisfactory. Management has served many warning letters and show cause notices to him but in spite of lenient view of Management he has not mended his ways. Subsequently, the workman unauthorisedly absent from 10-4-97 without any information and sanctioned leave and the management sent show cause notice through registered AD on 15-7-97 for his unauthorised absence and also in continuation of above letter, letters dated 7-8-97, 24-8-97 and 13-9-97 were also sent to him. Ram Shankar Rawat received the said communication but did not reply them. The management also published charge sheet in daily local newspapers of Raebareli and Lucknow on 15-9-97 but he did not join his duty in spite of letters and publications. The management in this circumstances presuming that he was not interested in his services and he has himself left/terminated his job. This was also informed vide letter dated 3-10-1997. Thereafter, Shri Ram Shanker Rawat received all dues on 13/16-10-1997, after full and final settlement and there is no relationship of Master and Servant in existence. On the basis above facts and circumstance Ram Shankar Rawat has himself, left his job and admitting this fact he has received full and final payment of dues. Therefore, it has been prayed in the written statement that the worker is not entitled to any relief so far.

The workman filed rejoinder denying the content of written statement and has insisted that he was under treatment from 10-4-97 to 25-9-97. As far as the sending of letter of an authorised absence and letter dated 15-7-97, 7-8-97, 24-8-97 and 13-9-97, the workman has stated that the employer's reply is misconceived and not correct. It has not been denied that he has not received those communications/letters. It has been submitted that as and when employer received the medical report dated 26-9-97 sent by the workman, the employer terminated his services vide dismissal order dated 3-10-97. The worker has not denied the publication of charge sheet in the newspapers but has only said that he was on the bed in that period. With regard to allegation that Ram Shankar Rawat has taken all dues on 13/16-10-97 the workman has replied that same is misconceived and not correct. He has not specifically stated that he has not taken dues.

The workman was directed to file evidence on affidavit on 11-9-2002, but the workman did not file his evidence on the dated fixed.

The workman was given another opportunity to file his evidence on affidavit and documents on 10-10-2002, but the workman did not file the evidence as ordered.

Another opportunity was given to the workman to file its evidence and documents and 14-11-2002 was fixed for evidence but even then the workman did not file the evidence and no one appeared on behalf of the workman on 14-11-2002. Hence, the workman was given another opportunity fixing 8-1-2003 for evidence and documents. But the workman did not bother and did not appear on date so fixed.

On 8-1-2003 another opportunity was given to produce all evidence and 3-4-2003 was fixed for evidence.

On 3-4-2003 none appeared and some body sent the application for adjournment but none appeared on behalf of workman and since already four adjournments were granted to the workman and there was no sufficient ground for granting adjournment. Therefore, the application was rejected. However, the workman was allowed to file evidence and documents within 15 days and 17-4-2003 was fixed for evidence.

On 17-4-2003 some one, Dilip Kumar moved adjournment application, which was rejected, as non-production of evidence was not explained. Accordingly, 21-4-2003 was fixed for hearing.

On 21-4-2003 authorised representative of the workman, Shri R.K. Verma moved an application for recall of order dated 17-4-2003 the same was rejected by a detailed order and 9-6-2003 was fixed for evidence of the management.

On 9-6-2003 the opposite party filed the photocopies of the documents without any affidavit. The management

sought time for producing original documents, which was allowed, but original documents or evidence was not produced. Till today the workman has neither filed any evidence nor the workman appeared personally.

No body is present today. I am not able to hear the views of the parties.

In the circumstances I proceed with the disposal of the above referred issue to the court.

The workman has not been able to prove that his termination from the service vide order dated 3-10-97 is illegal or unjustified. It is more or less admitted fact that the workman absented for duty without information since 10-4-97. It is also not denied by the workman that he was not sent a show cause notice through registered AD on 15-7-97 for unauthorised absence and also in continuation of above letter, letter dated 7-8-97, 24-8-97 and 13-9-97 were also sent to him. It is also more or less admitted fact that the management published show cause notice in news paper of Lucknow and Raibareli on 15-9-97, but he did not join duties in spite of letters and publications. The workman did not turn up in spite of several letters and publications in news papers through which management directed him to report for duty, in these circumstances the management presumed that he was not interested in his services and he has himself left/terminated his job and this was informed to him vide letter dated 3-10-1997 and the workman took all dues on 13/16-10-97.

From the perusal of pleadings it is clear that the workman himself left the job and received the dues on 13/16-10-97. Issue referred to this court is accordingly decided against the workman and I am of the considered view that the workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

Lucknow
9-12-2003

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 203.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, मे. मेकोन इण्डिया लिमिटेड प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलकाता (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/48/2000-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 203.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 10/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. MECON (India) Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-42012/48/2000-IR (CM-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 10 of 2003

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
MECON (India) Ltd.

AND

Their workmen.

Present :

Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Banerji

Presiding Officer

Appearances :

On behalf of Management : Mr. S. Auddy,
Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen : None

State : West Bengal. Industry : MECON

AWARD

By Order No. L-42012/48/2000 [IR (CM-II)] dated 05-02-2003 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. MECON (India) Limited, Ranchi in terminating the services of Shri Partha Biswas, Computer Assistant and Miss Mallika Talukdar, Steno-Typist employed in New Note Press Project, Salboni, Distt. Midnapore from 1992 to 31-5-1999 are justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. When the case is called out today, none appears for the workmen, though the management is represented by Mr. S. Auddy, Advocate.

3. It, however, appears that a letter was received by post on 03-12-2003 from the workmen. They have stated in this letter that the Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-29012/67/2000-IR(M) dated 10-11-2000 referred the self-same industrial dispute between the same parties before this Tribunal and the Tribunal by Award dated 20-11-2002

finally disposed of the matter. It further appears that the said Award was published in the Gazette of India vide Notification of even number dated 03-12-2002. The workmen have ultimately stated that they will refrain from attending the Tribunal in the present reference.

4. Advocate for the management states that since the workmen do not want to proceed in this case, appropriate order may be passed.

5. Since the parties are not interested to proceed in the case, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to dispose of the matter by passing a "No Dispute" Award.

6. A "No Dispute" Award is accordingly passed and the reference is disposed of.

HRISHIKESH BANERJI, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,
4th December, 2003.

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 204.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, एफ. सी. आर. प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ (संदर्भ संख्या 156/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/217/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 204.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 156/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-22012/217/2002-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM- LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : **Shri S.M. GOEL**

Case No. ID 156/2003

Daljit Singh son of Puran Singh,
resident of Q. No. 1274,
LIG Housing Board Colony,

C. Block, Ranjit Avenue,
Amritsar (Punjab) : Applicant

Versus

The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
86, Rani Ka Bagh,
Amritsar (Punjab) : Respondent

Appearances :
For the Workman : Shri O. P. Aggarwal,
Advocate.
For the Management : Shri N. K. Zakhmi

AWARD

(Passed on 18-11-2003)

Central Govt. vide Gazette Notification No. L-22012/217/2002 (IR (C-II) dated 8th of August 2003 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of Shri Daljit Singh son of Puran Singh Ex-driver w.e.f. 19-1-2001 is legal and justified? If not to what relief he is entitled?"

2. Today the case was fixed for filling the claim statement by the workman. The workman moved an application stating therein that the same matter under reference has been referred to Labour Court, Amritsar by the Punjab Govt. for adjudication and he wants to withdraw the present reference with a liberty to file afresh. In view of the same, present reference is dismissed as withdrawn with liberty to file afresh and the same is returned to the Central Govt. as dismissed as withdrawn Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.
Camp at Amritsar
18-11-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 205.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, बी. बी. एम. बी. प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-23012/7/2002-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 205.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 23/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the

industrial dispute between the management of BSL, BBMB, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-23012/7/2002-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM-
LABOUR COURT CHANDIGARH**

Presiding Officer : Shri S.M. GOEL

I. D. 23/2003

Dharam Chand son of Bhola Ram,
C/o Shri Dhani Ram,
HN 782, Phase-IV,
S.A.S. Nagar
Mohali, Punjab. : Applicant

Versus

Chief Engineer,
BSL, BBMB Sundernagar,
District Mandi,
HP. : Respondent

Appearances :

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Narinder Singh

AWARD

(Passed on 24-11-2003)

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-23012/7/2002-IR (CM. II) dated 27th of January, 2003 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of BBMB, Sundernagar, District Mandi (HP) in terminating the services of Shri Dharam Chand, beldar is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. Case repeatedly called. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference as no claim statement has been filed by the workman. In view of the same, the present reference is answered against the workman and returned as such to the Central Govt. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.
24-11-2003

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 206.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, बी.सी.जी. वेक्सीन इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण

चेन्नई (संदर्भ संख्या 63/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 42012/255/2001-आई.आर. (सीएम-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 206.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 63/2002) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal -cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of B.C.G. Vaccine Institute and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-42012/255/2001-IR (CM-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Monday, the 8th December, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 63/2002

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of BCG Vaccine Laboratory and their workmen]

BETWEEN

Sri P. Arunmozhi : I Party/Workman
And

The Director, B.C.G. Vaccine
Laboratory, Chennai. : II Party/Management

Appearance :

For the Workman : M/s. T. N. Sugesh & S. Ravi
Advocates.

For the Management : Mr. M.T. Arunan, ACGSC.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-42012/255/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 09-07-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri P. Arunmozhi for reinstatement in the services of the management of BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai is legal and justified? If so, to what, relief he is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, this Tribunal has taken it on file as I.D. No. 63/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner's father Sri A.R. Peethambaram worked in the Respondent BCG Vaccine Laboratory for a period of 30 years and died while he was in service on 9-2-1999. After the death of his father, the Petitioner has submitted several representations for a suitable job in the II Party/Management on compassionate grounds. While so, the Director (Administration) O/o. Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, had visited the Respondent Lab at Chennai, she has recommended the case of the Petitioner for appointment. Subsequently, the Respondent had appointed the Petitioner as casual labour on 19-6-2000. The Petitioner worked continuously from the date of his initial appointment till his non-employment i.e. upto 31-1-2001. While so, the Respondent without giving any opportunity to the Petitioner and without any reason has refused employment to the Petitioner. No notice was issued to him and no compensation was paid to the Petitioner. The persons who have been appointed along with the Petitioner and the persons who have appointed subsequent to the Petitioner's appointment were retained and confirmed as lab peons. Therefore, the Respondent has acted in discrimination. Hence, the Petitioner has raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), which ended in failure and therefore, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. The Petitioner prays that an Award may be passed in his favour.

4. As against this, the Respondent in his Counter Statement alleged that the Respondent Laboratory is not an industry and the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable to them. Hence, this claim is not maintainable before this Tribunal. Even though, the Petitioner's father was died while in service, the Petitioner has applied for a job on compassionate grounds, this Respondent has not vested with the powers to make compassionate appointment and therefore, it has not done anything. Moreover, the Government of India instructed that compassionate appointments should not be made more than five per cent of the vacancies. On the other hand, in the Respondent lab compassionate Ground appointment was made more than 22% which is beyond the prescribed limit. However, the Government has prohibited the appointment of sub-staff other than through Employment Exchange. The Petitioner has not registered his name in Employment Exchange. The Petitioner has not worked continuously as alleged by him. The Petitioner's appointment as Casual Labour was not extended from 31-1-2001 as there was no requirement of services of the casual labour in respect of the section, where he was posted. Since the Petitioner worked as casual labour, no notice of termination and no retrenchment compensation will arise. With regard to the contention of the Petitioner that his juniors were retained and appointed as lab peons, it is submitted that these individuals were sponsored by Employment Exchange and

further their appointment were based on the recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee and after mandatory interview and therefore, it cannot be questioned as illegal by the Petitioner. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed.

5. In these circumstances, the points for determination are :—

- (i) "Whether the Respondent Laboratory is not an industry?"
- (ii) "Whether the claim of Sri P. Arunmozhi for reinstatement in service of the Respondent/Management is legal and justified?"
- (iii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled to?"

Point No. 1:

6. The first and foremost objection made by the Respondent/Management to counter the Petitioner's claim is that their laboratory is not an industry and therefore, the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable to them and as such this dispute cannot be entertained by this Tribunal. I think, it is a feeble attempt to counter the Petitioner's claim. The management witness has categorically admitted in his deposition that their lab is doing manufacturing process and they are also doing and supply and distribution of vaccine and therefore, under the extended definition of industry, it cannot be argued by any stretch of imagination that the Respondent Lab is not an industry or that no industrial activities are carried on there. I, therefore, find that the Respondent Lab is an industry under section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Thus, the Point No. 1 is answered accordingly.

Point No. 2 :

7. In this case, the Petitioner examined himself as WW1 and produced 18 documents namely Ex. W1 to W18. The contention of the Petitioner is that his father Sri Peethambaram, while he was in service under the Respondent/Management died on 9-2-1999 and he has made several representations to the Respondent/Management for his appointment on compassionate grounds and he has produced Ex. W4 to W7, which are copies of representations made to the II Party/Management by him and his Mother. It is his further contention that while the Director (Administration) from Delhi Office was visiting to Madras Lab, he had given a representation to her and only on her recommendation, he was appointed as Casual Labour from 19-6-2000 and he further says that from the date of his initial appointment he was working as Casual Labour continuously till 31-1-2001. The Petitioner also produced Ex. W8 to W16 which are proceedings and periodical orders for his appointment as casual labour. As against this, on the side of the Respondent Sri T. Shameem Ahmed, Refrigeration Engineer of the Laboratory was examined as MW1 and on their side they have produced four docu-

ments i.e. Ex. M1 to M4. On behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that even though the Petitioner's father was died while he was in service, since the Respondent Lab at Chennai is not vested with the power of making compassionate grounds appointment, they have sent the application of the Petitioner to the higher forum and moreover, the Government has instructed that compassionate ground appointment should not be made more than five per cent of the strength and it is his further evidence that their office has already exceeded this limit and therefore, the Petitioner was not appointed on compassionate grounds. But, on the side of the Respondent, no document was produced to show that the Government has restricted such appointments or their lab has exceeded the above said percentage of appointment. Any how, the point at this stage is not whether the appointment is on compassionate appointment or not, but only the termination of the Petitioner is valid or not. In this case, the Petitioner contended that one Sri Madanagopal, who was appointed along with him and M/s. Sasikumar, Balaji and Selvakumar who were appointed as Casual Labourers subsequent to his appointment, were retained in the lab and some of these persons have also been confirmed as lab peons. It is also contended on behalf of the Petitioner that it is in total violation of the provisions under Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, it is admitted by the Respondent that the Petitioner's service was not extended beyond 31.1.2001 and the reason stated for this is that there was no requirement of Casual Labour service in that section, where the Petitioner was posted. At the same time, it is the evidence of the Respondent side that the services of Mr. Madanagopal were not extended beyond 22-02-2001 but however, Mr. Madanagopal was reappointed as Lab Peon with effect from 26-6-2001. It is his further evidence that Mr. Madanagopal's selection was made by the Departmental Selection Committee and only after an interview. But, I do not understand how the Departmental Selection Committee has made this selection of Mr. Madanagopal, while his senior (Petitioner) was not called for the interview. At this stage, the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied on the rulings —

- (i) AIR 1960 SC 762 - M/s. Swadesamitran Ltd. *Vs.* Workmen
- (ii) 2003 (3) LLN 484- State of Rajasthan *Vs.* Mahendra Joshi.
- (iii) 1980 II LLJ 124 - Jorehut Tea Co. Ltd. *Vs.* Workmen
- (iv) 1983 II LLJ 285 - Gaffar & Ors. *Vs.* U.O.I. & Others and argued that the action of the Respondent/ Management is in total violation of the provisions contained in Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. If the management thinks any person as surplus, 'last come - first go' principle ought to be followed. In this case, it is not

the case of the Respondent that the juniors were retained on account of any special expertise, in fact, the Respondent has not given any reason at the time of non-employment, for retaining the Petitioner's juniors namely Mr. Madanagopal and others while refusing employment to the Petitioner and therefore, non-employment is in total violation of the provisions contained in Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, the non-employment of the Petitioner is illegal. In 1960 SCC 762, the Supreme Court has held that "*even though the management has right to retrench a workman provided retrenchment is justified, in effecting retrenchment the management normally has to adopt and give effect to the industrial rule of retrenchment 'last come first go'.* For valid reasons it may depart from the said rule. If the departure from the said rule does not appear to the industrial Tribunal as valid or satisfactory, then the action of the management in so departing from the rule can be treated by the Tribunal as being mala fide as amounting to unfair labour practice in other words, departure from the ordinary industrial rule of retrenchment without any justification may itself, in a proper case, lead to the inference that the impugned retrenchment is the result of ulterior considerations and as such it is mala fide and amounts to unfair labour practice and victimisation." In 1980 II LLJ 124 the Supreme Court has held that "*the Rule underlying Section 25G is that the employer shall retrench the workmen who came last, first, popularly known as 'last come, first go'.* Of course, it is not an inflexible rule and departure may be justified in exceptional situations. There must be a valid reason for this departure and the burden is on the management to substantiate the deviation." From these decisions, it is clear that if the management wanted to retrench a workman, it should follow the general rule 'last come, first go'. In this case, even though Mr. Madanagopal, Casual Labour has been appointed subsequent to the appointment of the Petitioner, it is admitted that Mr. Madanagopal was reappointed in the Respondent Lab. I find, it is a clear flagrant violation of the provisions laid down under Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act and as such, it is illegal. Further, on behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that the requirement of casual labour in the section, where the Petitioner was posted did not require extension, and therefore the service of the Petitioner was not extended for that job. But, I find there is no substance in the said contention because MWI has clearly stated ; that the entire lab is a single unit and for the

purpose of seniority, it is considered as single unit. Under such circumstances, while the senior namely the Petitioner was not given an opportunity how the Respondent can take his junior Mr. Madanagopal as Lab Peon. When the lab itself is a single establishment, non-employment of Petitioner alone while retaining the similarly placed persons Mr. Madanagopal and others, who were juniors to the Petitioner working in other sections, is also illegal and total violation of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

8. On the side of the Respondent, it is argued that the Government restricted the appointment of sub-staff cadre directly and only through Employment Exchange such appointment should be made and since the Petitioner was recommended by the Director (Administration) of Delhi Office, he has been given this job and while the Employment Exchange candidates were available, his service has been closed. But, here again, I find there is no substance in this contention because, the Petitioner has produced Employment Exchange registration card as Ex. W1. Even in the year 1993, the Petitioner has registered his name and therefore, I find the contention of the Respondent is not valid. It is also to be looked into that the Petitioner was also appointed consequent to the selection by the Departmental Selection Committee as a Casual Labour. Under such circumstances, I do not find any reason against the contention of the Respondent that Mr. Madanagopal was re-appointed by the Departmental Selection Committee subsequent to the ouster of the Petitioner. Therefore, on any ground, the contention of the Respondent cannot be upheld and hence, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner.

Point No. 3 :

9. The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

In this case, the Petitioner has stated that he has been illegally terminated by the Respondent/Management w.e.f. 31.1.2001. In view of my finding that the termination of the Petitioner from service is not legal, I find the Petitioner is entitled to the relief prayed for. Therefore, I direct the Respondent/BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai, to reinstate the Petitioner Sri P. Arumozhi into service with full back wages and continuity of service and pay all other consequential benefits. No Costs.

10. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this date, 8th December, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For I Party/Petitioner : WWI Sri P. Arumozhi

For II Party/Management : MWI Sri T. Shameem Ahmed

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	08-06-93	Xerox copy of the Employment Exchange Registration card of the Petitioner.
W2	Mar. 1995	Xerox copy of the HSC Marksheet of Petitioner.
W3	07-06-2000	Xerox copy of the community certificate of Petitioner.
W4	21-06-99	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner to Respondent/Management.
W5	31-08-99	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner to Respondent/Management.
W6	Oct. 1999	Xerox copy of the representation given by Mother of Petitioner to Respondent/Management.
W7	17-04-2000	Xerox copy of the representation given by Mother of Petitioner to Respondent/Management.
W8	09-06-2000	Original memo issued by Respondent to Petitioner. On his selection as Casual Labour.
W9	13-06-2000	Letter from Respondent to the Director, Institute of Thoracic Medicine, Chennai referring the Petitioner for medical examination.
W10	19-06-2000	Xerox copy of the office order passed by Respondent with regard to inter section transfer.
W11	19-06-2000	Order issued by Respondent to Petitioner for his engagement as daily rated Casual Labour for the period from 19th June to 30th June, 2000.
W12	04-07-2000	Order issued by Respondent to the Casual Labourers for the period from 1st to 31st July, 2000.
W13	31-07-2000	Order issued by Respondent to the Casual Labourers for the period from 1st to 31st August, 2000.
W14	05-10-2000	Order issued by Respondent to the Casual Labourers for the period from 1st to 31st October, 2000.

W15	Nov. 2000	Order issued by Respondent to the Casual Labourers For the period from 1st to 30th November, 2000.
W16	11-12-2000	Order issued by Respondent to the Casual Labourers For the period from 11th to 31st December, 2000.
W17	05-11-2001	Copy of the petition filed by Petitioner before Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) raising Industrial dispute.
W18	09-07-2002	Copy of the order of reference issued by Ministry in this dispute.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex.No.	Date	Description
M1	18.10.03	Letter of authority given by Respondent to Sri T. Shameem Ahmed to give evidence on behalf of Respondent.
M2	03.06.99	Order issued by the Respondent to Senthil Kumar Engaging him as Casual Labour from 3rd to 30th June, 1999.
M3	23.02.01	Xerox copy of the order issued to one Mr. R. Madhana Gopal appointing him as Animal Attendant w.e.f. 23.2.2001.
M4	31.10.01	Copy of the reply filed by Respondent before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) in Respect of dispute raised by Petitioner.

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 207.—आौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, बी.बी.एम.बी. प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ (संदर्भ संख्या 26/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 23012/13/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 207.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 26/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the

Industrial Dispute between the management of BBMB and their workman, was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-23012/13/2002-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : Shri S. M. Goel

Case No. ID 26/2003

Jagjit Singh C/o Shri R. K. Singh Parmar, Secretary INTUC, Brari Partap Nagar, Nangal Dam, H. N. 211-L District Ropar (Punjab) ...Applicant

Versus

1. Chief Engineer, BSL Project, BBMB Sundernagar, Distt. Mandi. H.P.

2. B.B.M.B. Sector-19-B, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.

3. Chief Engineer, System Operations, BBMB Sector 19-B Chandigarh.

APPEARANCES :

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Shri Narinder Singh

AWARD

(Passed ON 24-11-2003)

Central Govt. vide notification No. L- 23012/13/2002 IR(CM-II) dated 5th February, 2003 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of BBMB, Sundernagar in terminating the services of Shri Jagjit Singh daily rated Beldar w.e.f. 31-3-1984 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief he is entitled to ?"

2. Case repeatedly called. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference as no claim statement has been filed by the workman. In view of the same, the present reference is answered against the workman and returned as such to the Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

24-11-2003

S.M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 208.—आौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट

औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण चेन्नई (संदर्भ संख्या 597/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 42012/19/2000-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 208.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 597/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-42012/19/2000-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 8th December, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 597/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chennai and their workmen).

BETWEEN

Sri C. Venkatesan, : 1st Party/Workman
AND
The Principal, : 2nd Party/Management

Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Chennai

APPEARANCE:

For the Petitioner : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman &
Ajoy Khose, Advocates.
For the Management : M/s. M. Vaidyanathan, N.
Sankar, & A. R.
Ramanarayanan, Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-42012/19/2000-IR (C-II) dated 06-07-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT Campus, Chennai in terminating the services of Shri C. Venkatesan w.e.f. 8-11-1999 is legal and justified? If not to what relief he is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 597/2001 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The II Party is a school affiliated to CBSE and run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Regional Office of the same is in the II Party school campus. The II Party school was running both sports hostel and general hostel. In that one cook, one bearer, one masalchi one LDC and one nurse were employed. Out of these the nurse and LDC were permanent employees and the other three staff members were temporary employees. The I Party /Workman was offered the post of Masalchi and one Mr. A.S. Ramanarayanan who was offered the post of bearer by the orders of the Respondent on 23-12-87 and 7-12-87 respectively. The II Party also assured that the I Party would be regularised in due course and informed that any newly recruited persons would be issued only such orders in the beginning. Based on that the I Party employee joined the work and he was initially paid wages from the hostel funds subsequently from the school funds. Apart from doing his normal work, he was involved in other works as instructed by the Principal and the Assistant Commissioner. Since he had to stay in the hostel he had to work round the clock. Further, he was also paid bonus from 1991 onwards like other staff in the school. Whenever vacancy arises, the II Party school will call for applications from the employees who are in the service and would also call for applications from the open market. While making recruitment in the above way, the employees working in the hostel were given preference in the appointment. In the above manner, 11 persons who have worked in the hostel were given appointment in Group D posts on various dates. Similarly, the I Party/Workman received a letter dated 23-07-88 from the Principal in this regard. Based on that letter, the I Party/Workman has made an application for the post of Group D. When the hostel was going to be closed, the I Party made a representation on 9-3-98 to the Commissioner through the Principal for deployment of Group D employee in any of the Vidyalayas or Regional Office as he has become over-aged for employment in any other Govt. public or private establishment. The Assistant Commissioner officiating had also strongly recommended for his deployment as Group D employee in any of the schools under the control of Regional Office. Thus, the I Party had been working continuously without any break from 25-12-87. While so, the II Party by an order dated 8-11-99

dispensed with the service of the I Party with immediate effect. Before terminating the services of the workman, the II Party management did not issue any notice in writing informing the reason for his termination. Further, they have not given any compensation. Hence, he has raised a dispute before the conciliation officer. Since it was ended in failure, the reference was made by the Govt. to this Tribunal. The action of the II Party/Management in terminating the services of I Party is illegal, arbitrary, unjust and the said order is liable to be set aside by this Tribunal. Hence, he prays that an Award may be passed in his favour.

4. The II Party/Management in its Counter Statement alleged that no doubt the I Party was offered an appointment as masalchi on temporary basis. It is clearly and specifically mentioned that the appointment was purely on temporary basis and can be terminated at any time without any notice. Only after going through the letter and having understood its contents, the I Party accepted the same. The II Party has not given any posting to Group D service merely because he has served as masalchi in the hostel. It is false to allege that the II Party has made any kind of assurance to I Party much less of being regularised in service. Since the strength of sportsmen was declined every year and in 1997-98 only five students were present and in 1998-99 merely three students were present, there was little work for the sports hostel employees and hoping that situation will improve, they were engaged in some other meaningful work. Since the I Party was a sports hostel staff, his services were utilised as a member of escort team. Since it became very clear that nobody was interested in joining the sports hostel, its very existence was in peril, therefore, despite the best efforts of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sankatan, the hostel could not keep going on and hence, it was closed. By virtue of closure of sports hostel, canteen attached to sports hostel was also necessarily had to be closed. Left with no other alternative, the II Party had issued memorandum dated 23-12-87. Therefore, the mode of termination was as per the offer of appointment mentioned above. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points to be decided in this case are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT Campus, Chennai in terminating the services of Sri C. Venkatesan with effect from 8.11.99 is legal and justified?
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. I :

6. In this case, the Petitioner has examined himself as WW1 and marked 16 documents as Ex. W1 to W16 and on the side of the II Party/Management the Vice Principal was examined as MW1 and marked only one document.

7. The case of the I Party is that he has been appointed as a masalchi from 23.12.87 in the hostel maintained by the II Party/Management on a consolidated salary of Rs.250/- per month and he was continuously doing

his work. Though he has been selected on temporary basis, since it was a permanent and continuous post, only on the reasonable and legitimate expectation that he would be absorbed, as assured at the time of appointment and such employment were given in the case of persons who had worked in the hostel prior to his appointment, he has joined duty. While so, on 8.11.1999 the Respondent/Management has terminated his service and therefore, he filed this claim before this Tribunal.

8. As against this, it is the contention of the Respondent/Management that even in the appointment order, it is clearly mentioned that it is a temporary post and he will be terminated at any time without any notice and therefore, the Petitioner cannot claim for regularisation of his post in Group D and therefore, the petition is not maintainable.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that even though the I Party was appointed as a masalchi in the hostel, he was doing Group D work from the year 1997. Apart from doing his regular and routine work in the hostel and from February, 1999 he was exclusively doing Group D work as there was no students in the hostel and therefore, his service was continuous and he had put in more than 240 days of continuous service in performing Group D work. Therefore, discontinuing or terminating his work when the work continued to exist amounts to retrenchment. Before terminating his service, he was not given a notice as contemplated under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and therefore, the termination is void ab initio and it is *non est order*.

10. On behalf of the Respondent, it is argued that even in the appointment order, it is clearly stated that the post of masalchi is only temporary and he must have known the fact that his work will be terminated at any time. Since the I Party was appointed as masalchi in the hostel and there were only three students studying till 31.3.99 and there was no student in the sports hostel from 1.4.99, even the steps were taken by the II Party/Management to revive the sports hostel but in vain and therefore, the II Party/Management informed the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sankatan, New Delhi and the New Delhi office passed an order for closing the sports hostel with immediate effect. Therefore, the services of the I Party were terminated. Since it is purely on temporary basis and wages were given by calculating the daily wages, the I Party was not eligible for any retrenchment benefits.

11. On behalf of the I Party, it is argued that the I Party has put in 12 long years of continuous service and he was paid wages from school funds and not from hostel funds from 1990 and therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management in keeping him as temporary for such long years is nothing but an arbitrary and colourless exercise of powers and also to deprive the Petitioner from the privilege and status of permanent workman and therefore, it is a clear case of unfair labour practice. It is his further argument that when five persons were appointed for hostel namely

one cook, one bearer, one masalchi, one LDC and one nurse were worked, after the closure of the sports hostel, the LDC & Nurse were continued in service in other vidyalayas and the I Party/workman alone was terminated from service. The II Party should have also continued the service of the I Party in any of the schools under the control of Regional Office while continuing the services of two other workmen. Terminating the services of the I Party/Workman is a discriminatory and therefore, it is not valid in law. But, on the other hand, the Respondent contended that though the LDC and Nurse are continued in service of other Vidyalayas, they were permanent employees and therefore, it cannot be equated for the I Party/Petitioner and as such, the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

12. But, again the counsel for the Petitioner argued that in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen, Act, 1981, it is clearly stated that if a workman had put in more than 480 days in 24 calendar months from the date of his joining, he shall be made permanent. Under such circumstances, the I Party/Workman had put in more than twelve years of continuous service and therefore, he is entitled to the benefits of the said Act. But, on behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that even though it is contended that as per Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981, the Petitioner/Workman should be made permanent, since the Petitioner was appointed as a temporary, unless a person is appointed on regular basis, according to rules, there is no question of regularisation of service. Even the Supreme Court has held in number of decisions that 'if there was no sanctioned post in existence to which a workman said to have been appointed and assignment was an ad-hoc one, which anticipatedly spent itself found it is difficult to envisage for them, the status of workman and analogy of provisions of Industrial Disputes Act imparting the incidence of completion of 240 days of work.... The completion of 240 days work does not in law impart the right of regularisation and therefore, for argument sake, if the Court has come to a conclusion that he has worked for more than 12 years of continuous service, the I Party is not entitled for any regularisation and therefore, his claim is to be rejected.

13. Again, on behalf of the I Party it is argued that the Principal of the II Party/Management has also recommended the Petitioner for appointment to the post of Group D and it cannot be said merely because the hostel was closed, the Petitioner is not entitled for any regularisation. On the other hand, the II Party/Management ought to have appointed the Petitioner as Group D. Further even in the case, where drivers of roadways buses developing defective eyesight after serving long number of years of service, the Supreme Court has held that "all of them are above 40 years of age and their superannuation age is 58 years. The drivers developed weak or sub-normal eyesight or lost their required vision on account of their occupation as drivers in the corporation. They are required

to strain their eyesight every moment of the driving, keeping a watchful eye on the road for the bumps, bends and slopes, and to avoid all kinds of obstacles on the way. It is this constant straining of eyes on the road which takes its inevitable toll of their vision. It also shows that weakening of the eyesight is not an isolated phenomenon but a widespread risk to which those who take the employment as a driver expose themselves. Yet the Corporation treats their cases in the same manner and fashion as it treats the cases of other workmen who on account of reasons not connected with the employment suffer from ill health or continued ill health. That by itself is a discriminatory against the drivers and thus the Supreme Court evolving a scheme and giving the Respondent/Management directions and said after their incapacity to work only as drivers and are not rendered incapable of taking any other jobs either in corporation or outside. Further the workmen are at an advanced age of their life and it would be difficult for them to get a suitable alternative employment outside and as such the Supreme Court observed that the relief made available under the scheme should not be such as would induce the workmen to feign disability which in the case of disability such the present one i.e. the development of a defective eyesight and formulated scheme for alternative accommodation for the drivers. In this case, the I Party/Workman only on a reasonable and legitimate expectation that he would be absorbed in Group D post, as given in the cases of those persons who had worked in the post prior to the I Party/Workman, he was working faithfully and loyally and without any remarks for all these years. Further, at this later stage, if he has been terminated from service, he has become over aged and unfit for any employment in any other public or Govt. or private establishments and under such circumstances, the welfare measure is to be taken in favour of the Petitioner:

14. I find much force in this contention because even though the Petitioner/Workman was appointed as a masalchi on temporary basis, the action of the II Party/Management in keeping him as a temporary for years together is nothing but an arbitrary and colourful exercise. Further, it is the evidence of the Vice-Principal that there were about 58 schools at the beginning in the Chennai region under the control of KVS and in case of staff of Sankathan, they are transferable to any other schools and in case, if there is a surplus, the surplus will be accommodated in any one of the above schools. Similarly, if there is any shortage, staff will be transferred to that place. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said even in all the 58 schools there is no vacancy to accommodate the I Party/Workman. Since he has been taken as a temporary masalchi, it is clearly noted that even though the Petitioner was appointed on temporary basis, he has served more than twelve years in that post, and therefore, keeping him in the temporary status for more than twelve years is to deprive him the privilege and status of permanent workmen

and therefore, it is a clear unfair labour practice within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Even though, the witness of the Respondent/Management states that the Delhi authorities have restricted the appointment of LDC and also Group D appointment, the Respondent has not produced any document to show that the appointment of LDC and Group D had been barred from the year 1999. It is also a fact that the Petitioner/Workman was initially paid from the hostel funds and subsequently paid out of the school funds and it is also a fact that even though the Petitioner was appointed as temporary masalchi in the sports hostel his services were utilised by the school authorities for the Group D post. Under such circumstances, I find there is no point in the contention of the Respondent that merely because his appointment was temporary, regularisation should not be made to the Petitioner/Workman. It is clear from the evidence of the Vice-Principal that even prior to and after the termination of the Petitioner there was/is vacancy in Group D post in the KVS and also in the schools. Therefore, I think, it is not difficult for the II Party/Management to accommodate the I Party in any one of the schools or office. Therefore, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner.

Point No. 2:-

15. The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?

In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner is entitled for reinstatement and as such I direct the II Party/Management the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT campus, Chennai, to reinstate the I Party/Petitioner Sri C. Venkatesan in Group D post with continuity of service and other attendant benefits. With regard to back wages, I find since the Petitioner/Workman was not in service from the year 1999, the Petitioner Sri C. Venkatesan is entitled to only half back wages. No Costs.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 8th December, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : Sri C. Venkatesan

For the II Party/Management : Smt. S. Sasikala

Documents Marked:—For the I Party/Workman:—

Ex. No. Date Description

W1 23-12-87 Order of appointment issued to Petitioner.
 W2 23-07-88 Call letter for attending interview for the post of Group D received from Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sulur.

W3	26-07-88	Service certificate issued by Respondent to Petitioner.
W4	02-06-89	Service certificate issued by Respondent to Petitioner.
W5	09-08-90	Xerox copy of the memo issued by Deputy Commissioner, KVS, New Delhi regarding wages.
W6	06-08-91	Letter from Principal, K.V. Madras to Petitioner.
W7	11-10-96	Letter from Principal, K.V. Madras to Principal K.V. Tirunelveli forwarding the Petitioners application.
W8	09-03-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Commissioner, K.V.S. New Delhi regarding appointment as Group D.
W9	26-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner regarding appointment as Group D.
W10	05-07-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner regarding appointment as Group D.
W11	05-07-99	Xerox copy of the bio-data of Petitioner.
W12	08-11-99	Office order issued by Respondent to Petitioner.
W13	23-12-99	Copy of letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner for appointment as Group D.
W14	03-12-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Deputy Commissioner To Principal regarding grant of bonus.
W15	16-06-94	Xerox copy of the order issued by Assistant Commissioner to Principal for payment of wages to Kitchen staff.
W16	05-08-94	Xerox copy of the order issued by Assistant Commissioner to Principal, K.V. Guwalior for payment of wages to Kitchen staff.

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex.No. Date Description

M1 28-10-99 Xerox copy of the office order issued by K.V.S. New Delhi to II Party/Management
 नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 209.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई (संदर्भ संख्या 596/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/13/2000-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 209.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 596/2001) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation on the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-420012/13/2000-IR (C-II)]

N.P. KESA VAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 8th December, 2003

Present :

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 596/2001

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chennai and their workmen]

BETWEEN

Sri A.S. Ramanarayanan, : I Party/Workman

AND

The Principal, : II Party/Management
Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Chennai

APPEARANCE :

For the Petitioner : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman
and Ajoy Khose, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. M. Vaidyanathan,
N. Sankar, &
A.R. Ramanarayanan,
Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-420012/13/2000-IR (C-II) dated 6-7-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT Campus, Chennai in terminating the services of Shri A.S. Ramanarayanan, workman w.e.f. 8-11-1999 is legal and justified ? If not what relief he is entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, was taken on file as I.D. No. 596/2001 and notices were issued to both

the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The II Party is a school affiliated to CBSE and run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Regional Office of the same is in the II Party school campus. The II Party school was running both sports hostel and general hostel. In that one cook, one bearer, one masalchi one LDC and one nurse were employed. Out of these the nurse and LDC were permanent employees and the other three staff members were temporary employees. The I Party/Workman was offered the post of bearer and one Mr. Venkatesan who was offered the post of masalchi by the orders of Respondent on 7-12-87 and 25-12-87 respectively. The II Party also assured that the I party would be regularised in due course and informed that any newly recruited persons would be issued only such orders in the beginning. Based on that, the I Party employee joined the work and he was initially paid wages from the hostel funds subsequently from the school funds. Apart from doing his normal work, he was involved in other works as instructed by the Principal and the Assistant Commissioner. He was also sent as escort to the students who were sent for coaching and other events. Since he had to stay in the hostel he had to work round the clock. Further, he was also paid bonus from 1991 onwards like other staff in the school. Whenever vacancy arises, the II Party school will call for applications from the employees who are in the service and would also call for applications from the open market. While making recruitment in the above way, the employees working in the hostel were given preference in the appointment. In the above manner, 11 persons who have worked in the hostel were given appointment in Group D posts on various dates. Similarly, the I Party/Workman received a letter dated 10-11-95 from the Principal in this regard. Based on that letter, the I party/workman has made an application for the post of LDC and he was called for to appear in the written examination held on 16-7-97 and a typewriting test held on 17-7-97. The I Party/Workman appeared for the written examination and also typewriting examination held in the Regional Office. He was selected and included in the main panel at Serial No. I for appointment to the post of LDC. When the hostel was going to be closed, the I Party made a representation on 9-3-98 to the Commissioner through the Principal for development of Group D employee in any of the Vidyalayas or Regional Office as he has become overaged for employment in any other Govt. public or private establishment. The Assistant Commissioner officiating had also strongly recommended for his deployment as Group D employee in any of the schools under the control of Regional Office. Thus, the I Party had been working continuously without any break from 7-12-87. While so, the II Party by an order dated 8-11-99 dispensed with the

service of the I Party with immediate effect. Before terminating the services of the workman, the II Party management did not issue any notice in writing informing the reason for his termination. Further, they have not given any compensation. Hence, he has raised a dispute before the conciliation officer. Since it was ended in failure, the reference was made by the Govt. to this Tribunal. The action of the II Party/Management in terminating the services of I Party is illegal, arbitrary, unjust and the said order is liable to be set aside by this Tribunal. Hence, he prays that an Award may be passed in his favour.

4. The II Party/Management in its Counter Statement alleged that no doubt the I Party was offered an appointment as bearer on temporary basis. It is clearly and specifically mentioned that the appointment was purely on temporary basis and can be terminated at any time without any notice. Only after going through the letter and having understood its contents, the I Party accepted the same. The II Party has not given any posting to Group D service merely because they have served as bearer, masalchi in the hostel. It is false to allege that the II party has made any kind of assurance to I Party much less of being regularised in service. Since the strength of sportsmen was declined every year and in 1997-98 only five students were present and in 1998-99 merely three students were present, there was little work for the sports hostel employees and hoping that situation will improve, they were engaged in some other meaningful work. Since the I Party was a sports hostel staff, his services were utilised as a member of escort team. Since it became very clear that nobody was interested in joining the sports hostel, its very existence was in peril, therefore, despite the best efforts of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sankatan, the hostal could not keep going on and hence, it was closed. By virtue of closure of sports hostel, canteen attached to sports hostel was also necessarily had to closed. left with no other alternative, the II Party had issued memorandum dated 7-12-87. Therefore, the mode of termination was as per the offer of appointment mentioned above. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points to be decided in this case are :—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT Campus, Chennai in terminating the services of Sri A.S. Ramanarayanan with effect from 8-11-99 is legal and justified?
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. In this case, the Petitioner has examined himself as WW1 and he has marked documents Ex. W1 to W24 and on the side of the II Party/Management the Vice Principal was examined as MW1 and marked only one document.

7. The case of the I Party is that he has been appointed as a bearer from 7-12-87 in the hostel maintained

by the II Party/Management on a consolidated salary of Rs. 250/- per month and he was continuously doing his work. Though he has been selected on temporary basis, since it was a permanent and continuous post, only on the reasonable and legitimate expectation that he would be absorbed, as assured at the time of appointment and such employment were given in the case of persons who had worked in the hostel prior to his appointment, he has joined duty. While so, on 8-11-1999 the Respondent/Management has terminated his service and therefore, he filed this claim before this Tribunal.

8. As against this, it is the contention of the Respondent/Management that even in the appointment order, it is clearly mentioned that it is a temporary post and he will be terminated at any time without any notice and therefore, the Petitioner cannot claim for regularisation of his post in Group D and therefore, the petition is not maintainable.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that even though the I Party was appointed as a bearer in the hostel, he was doing Group D work from the year 1997. Apart from doing his regular and routine work in the hostel and from February, 1999 he was exclusively doing Group D work as there was no students in the hostel and therefore, his service was continuous and he had put in more than 240 days of continuous service in performing Group D work. Therefore, discontinuing and terminating his work when the work continued to exist amounts to retrenchment. Before terminating his service, he was not given a notice as contemplated under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and therefore, the termination is *void ab initio* and it is *non est* order.

10. On behalf of the Respondent, it is argued that even in the appointment order, it is clearly stated that the post of bearer is only temporary and he must have known the fact that his work will be terminated at any time. Since the I Party was appointed as bearer in the hostel and there were only three students studying till 31-3-99 and there was no student in the sports hostel from 1-4-99, even the steps were taken by the II Party/Management to revive the sports hostel but in vain and therefore, the II Party/Management informed the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sankatan, New Delhi and the New Delhi office passed an order for closing the sports hostel with immediate effect. Therefore, the services of the I Party were terminated. Since it is purely on temporary basis and wages were given by calculating the daily wages, the I Party was not eligible for any retrenchment benefits.

11. On behalf of the I Party, it is argued that the I Party has put in 12 long years of continuous service and he was paid wages from school funds and not from hostel funds from 1990 and therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management in keeping him as temporary for such long years is nothing but an arbitrary and colourful exercise of powers and also to deprive the Petitioner from the privilege

and status of permanent workman and therefore, it is a clear case of unfair labour practice. It is his further argument that when five persons were appointed for hostel namely one cook, one bearer, one masalchi, one LDC and one nurse were worked, after the closure of the sports hostel, the LDC & Nurse were continued in service in other vidyalayas and the I Party/Workman alone was terminated from service. The II Party should have also continued the service of the I Party in any of the schools under the control of Regional Office while continuing the services of two other workmen. Terminating the services of the I Party/Workman is a discriminatory and therefore, it is not valid in law. But, on the other hand, the Respondent contended that though the LDC and Nurse are continued in service of other Vidyalayas, they were permanent employees and therefore, it cannot be equated for the I Party/Petitioner and as such, the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

12. But, again the counsel for the Petitioner argued that in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981, it is clearly stated that if a workman had put in more than 480 days in 24 calendar months from the date of his joining, he shall be made permanent. Under such circumstances, the I Party/Workman had put in more than twelve years of continuous service and therefore, he is entitled to the benefits of the said Act. But, on behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that as per Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981, the Petitioner/Workman should be made permanent, since the Petitioner was appointed as a temporary, unless a person is appointed on regular basis, according to rules, there is no question of regularisation or service. Even the Supreme Court has held in number of decisions that 'if there was no sanctioned post in existence to which a workman said to have been appointed and assignment was an *ad-hoc* one, which anticipatedly spent itself found it is difficult to envisage for them, the status of workman and analogy of provisions of Industrial Disputes Act imparting the incidence of completion of 240 days of work. The completion of 240 days work does not in law impart the right of regularisation and therefore, for argument sake, if the Court has come to a conclusion that he has worked for more than 12 years of continuous service, the I Party is not entitled for any regularisation and therefore, his claim is to be rejected.

13. Again, on behalf of the I Party it is argued that the Petitioner was selected and included in the main panel of the post of LDC at serial No. 1 after examination and interview. Further, the Principal of the II Party/Management has also recommended the Petitioner for appointment to the post of LDC, it cannot be said merely because the hostel was closed, the Petitioner is not entitled for any regularisation. On the other hand, the II Party/Management ought to have appointed the Petitioner as LDC. Further even in the case, where drivers of roadways buses developing defective eyesight after serving long number of years of service, the Supreme Court has held that "all of them are above 40 years of age and their superannuation

age is 58 years. The drivers developed weak or sub-normal eyesight or lost their required vision on account of their occupation as drivers in the corporation. They are required to strain their eyesight every moment of the driving, keeping a watchful eye on the road for the bumps, bends and slopes, and to avoid all kinds of vehicles on the way. It is this constant straining of eyes on the road which takes its inevitable toll of their vision. This shows that weakening of the eyesight is not an isolated phenomenon but a widespread risk to which those who take the employment as a driver expose themselves. Yet the Corporation treats their cases in the same manner and fashion as it treats the cases of other workmen who on account of reasons not connected with the employment suffer from ill health or continued ill health. That by itself is a discriminatory against the drivers and thus the Supreme Court evolving a scheme and giving the Respondent/Management directions and said after their incapacity to work only as drivers and are not rendered incapable of taking any other jobs either in corporation or outside. Further the workmen are at an advanced age of their life and it would be difficult for them to get a suitable alternative employment outside and as such the Supreme Court observed that the relief made available under the scheme should not be such as would induce the workmen to feign disability which in the case of disability such the present one i.e. the development of a defective eyesight" and formulated scheme for alternative accommodation for the drivers. In this case, the I Party/Workman only on a reasonable and legitimate expectation that he would be absorbed in Group D post, as given in the cases of those persons who had worked in the post prior to the I Party/Workman, he was working faithfully and loyally and without any remarks for all these years. Further, at this later stage, if he has been terminated from service, he has become over aged and unfit for any employment in any other public or Govt. or private establishments and under such circumstances, the welfare measure is to be taken in favour of the Petitioner.

14. I see much force in this contention because even though the Petitioner/Workman was appointed as a bearer on temporary basis, the action of the II Party/Management in keeping him as a temporary for years together is nothing but an arbitrary and colourless exercise. Further, it is the evidence of the Vice-Principal that there were about 58 schools at the beginning in the Chennai region under the control of KVS and in case of staff of Sankathan are transferable to any other schools and in case, if there is a surplus, the surplus will be accommodated in any one of the above schools. Similarly, if there is any shortage, staff will be transferred to that place. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said even in all the 58 schools there is no vacancy to accommodate the I Party/Workman. It is clearly noted that even though the Petitioner was appointed on temporary basis, he has served more than twelve years in that post, and therefore, keeping him in the temporary status for more than twelve years is to deprive him the privilege and status of permanent workmen and

therefore, it is a clear unfair labour practice within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Even though, the witness of the Respondent/Management states that the Delhi authorities have restricted the appointment of LDC and also Group D appointment, the Respondent has not produced any document to show that the appointment of LDC and Group D had been barred from the year 1999. It is also a fact that the Petitioner/Workman was initially paid from the hostel funds and subsequently paid out of the school funds and it is also a fact that even though the Petitioner was appointed as temporary bearer in the sports hostel his services were utilised by the school authorities for escorting the students to other places and also for the Group D post. Under such circumstances, I find there is no point in the contention of the Respondent that merely because his appointment was temporary, regularisation should not be made to the Petitioner/Workman. It is clear from the evidence of the Vice-Principal that even prior to and after the termination of the Petitioner there was/is vacancy in Group D post in the KVS and also in the schools. Therefore, I think, it is not difficult for the II Party/Management to accommodate the I Party in any one of the schools or office. Therefore, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner.

Point No. 2 :—

15. The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner is entitled for reinstatement and as such I direct the II Party/Management the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT campus, Chennai, to reinstate the I Party/Petitioner Sri A.S.Ramanarayanan in Group D post with continuity of service and other attendant benefits. With regard to back wages, I find since the Petitioner/Workman was not in service from the year 1999, the Petitioner Sri A.S.Ramanarayanan is entitled to only half back wages. No Costs.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 8th December, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : Sri A.S.Ramanarayanan
For the II Party/Management : Smt. S.Sasikala

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No. Date Description

W1	07-12-87	Order of appointment issued to Petitioner
W2	26-07-88	Certificate issued by Respondent permitting Petitioner to attend interview
W3	01-06-89	Representation given by Petitioner to regularise his service as Group D.
W4	02-06-89	Service certificate issued by Respondent to Petitioner
W5	03-12-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Deputy Commissioner to Principal with regard

W6	10-11-95	to bonus Copy of Intimation given by Respondent to Petitioner regarding filling up of the post of LDC.
W7	19-06-97	Letter of Assistant Commissioner to Petitioner regarding recruitment to the post of LDC
W8	21-03-98	Letter from Petitioner to Commissioner of Respondent Sangathan at New Delhi for his Appointment as Group D
W9	01-05-98	Office order issued by Principal to Petitioner
W10	03-05-98	Relieving order issued by Respondent for Escorting the students for camp
W11	Series(2)04-05-98	Office order issued by Principal
W12	12-11-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Assistant Commissioner to Commissioner, KVS, New Delhi
W13	19-01-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Assistant Commissioner Chennai to KVS, New Delhi forwarding representation of Petitioner
W14	26-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner regarding appointment as Group D
W15	26-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner regarding appointment as Group D
W16	05-07-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Asstt. Commissioner, KVS, Chennai for appointment as Group D
W17	05-07-99	Copy of letter from Principal, KVS to Assistant Commissioner, KVS
W18	06-09-99	Copy of office order issued by Principal, KVS
W19	01-10-99	Copy of relieving order issued to Petitioner
W20	04-10-99	Relieving order issued to Petitioner for attending Camp
W21	08-11-99	Office order issued by Respondent to Petitioner
W22	23-12-99	Copy of letter from Petitioner to Assistant Commissioner for appointment as Group D
W23	16-10-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Deputy Commissioner to Principal regarding wages clarification
W24	15-10-90	Xerox copy of the order issued by Deputy Commissioner to Principal for payment of wages from school funds

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No. Date Description

M1	28-10-99	Xerox copy of the office order issued by KVS, New Delhi to II Party/Management
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नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 210.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, 1 धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 92/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 20012/413/97-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 210.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 92/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, 1 Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to management of BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-20012/413/97-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d)(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 92 of 1998

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present : SHRI B. BISWAS,
Presiding Officer

Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri S.C. Gour, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

dated, the 10th December, 2003

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/413/97-IR (C-I) dated the 24th March, 1998 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management in reducing the rank and initial basic wage of Sh. Jiwan Kumar Das from Special Grade to Grade-I Clerk through the disciplinary action is justified? If not, to what quantum of punishment proportionate to the gravity of misconduct be imposed upon him?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf, in brief, is as follows :

It has been submitted by the sponsoring union that the concerned workman, Jiwan Kumar Das was appointed in the year 1963 by the erstwhile National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi with his first posting at Sudamdh Project. In the year 1964 he was transferred to Moonidih Project, a sister concern of N.C.D.C. They submitted further that said Moonidih Project was merged with Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the year 1976 and in the year 1980 the concerned workman was placed under the direct control of superintendent of Mines, Moonidih, where he is still working. They submitted that the management issued a chargesheet against the concerned workman dated 16/17-4-94 for committing misconduct on the ground of falsification of records. The concerned workman denying the charges levelled against him submitted his reply. He in his reply disclosed that he was never custodian of Form 'B' Register of Moonidih Project and question of any falsification done by him, as alleged, is totally out of question. However, the management instead of accepting his reply decided to hold departmental enquiry against him through Enquiry Officer. It has been submitted further that during the course of enquiry proceeding none of the charges was proved and also it never came to light who misappropriated the Form 'B' Register if at all it was done, as the concerned workman never was in custody of the said register. He further submitted that during enquiry proceeding it was established that the custodian of Form 'B' Register, as per policy of the company, shall be head of the personnel executive of the unit/area, as the case may be. During the said enquiry proceeding the concerned workman produced the D. (P) Circular wherein it has been clearly mentioned that the personnel department executive is sole custodian of the Form 'B' Register. As such question of keeping Form 'B' Register with him found baseless and motivated. Inspite of discussing all the facts which were proved during enquiry proceeding the Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding him guilty of the charges. However, before inflicting punishment the disciplinary authority gave him three days time to submit his reply. He submitted that he gave detailed reply to the findings of the Enquiry Officer on 1-7-96 but without going through his reply and examining the papers the disciplinary authority passed the order of demotion dated 3-7-96. As a result of the said order his rank from Special Grade to Grade-I Clerical was seriously affected and virtually he lost 50%

of his wages. He further submitted that on receipt of the said order of punishment which was not under the signature of the competent/appointing authority i.e. General Manager of the Area he made an Appeal to the Appellate Authority/G.M of the Area, but his appeal was not examined and even the same was not acknowledged. As a result he made another appeal to the Director (Personnel), M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. on 13-8-96 but again no reply was received and for which he raised an industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. The concerned workman accordingly submitted his prayer to pass award directing the management to restore the grade and basic of the concerned workman which he was drawing prior to issue of the order.

3. The management, on the contrary, after filling written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in the written statement which was submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf. The management submitted that the charge-sheet dated 16/17-3-94 was issued to the concerned workman for committing misconduct under clause 26-1-11 for theft, fraud and dishonesty in connection with company's business and also for clause 26-1-29 for wilful falsification, defacement or destruction of records of the Company. It has been alleged by the management that the concerned workman while maintaining Form 'B' Register tampered the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi, Ex-Foreman Incharge in the Form 'B' Register as 16-4-35 striking down the original date of birth recorded as 14-5-32. They alleged that Sri Das tampered and defaced the original date of birth with malafide intention to favour B. R. Manjhi for extension of his superannuation age. They disclosed that over the said incident an enquiry was conducted against the concerned workman through Enquiry Officer and after due enquiry the charge levelled against the concerned workman was established beyond reasonable doubt and for which the Enquiry officer recommended for demotion of one grade i.e. from Special Grade to Grade-I with initial basic which was duly approved by the competent authority. They submitted that when the concerned workman raised industrial dispute before the A.L.C.(C) Dhanbad, the Agent, Moonidih Project vide letter dated 15-1-97 explained the facts of the case and prayed for closing the matter. They submitted that order of punishment of reduction of one grade cannot be said to be disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the concerned workman and for which there is no scope to say that the punishment inflicted upon the concerned workman was illegal, arbitrary and violated the principle of natural justice. In view of the facts and circumstances stated above, the management submitted that the prayer of the concerned workman is liable to be rejected.

Points to be decided :

4. "Whether the action of the management in reducing the rank and initial basic wage of Sh. Jiwan Kumar Das from Special grade to Grade-I clerk through the disciplinary action is justified? If not, to what quantum of punishment proportionate to the gravity of misconduct be imposed upon him."

Finding with reasons:

5. It appears from the record that before taking up hearing on merit it was considered if domestic enquiry held against the concerned workman was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. In course of hearing on preliminary point the management did not adduce any evidence, while the concerned workman was examined himself as witness in order to substantiate his claim.

By order No. 26 dated 3-8-2003 it was decided that the domestic enquiry conducted against the concerned workman by the Enquiry Officer was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Accordingly, at this stage there is no scope to re-open that issue. Here the only point for consideration is whether the management has been able to establish the charge brought against the concerned workman.

6. It is admitted fact that the management issued charge-sheet against the concerned workman under clause 26-1-11 and clause 26-1-29 of the standing orders for committing misconduct by the concerned workman. The charge-sheet during hearing on preliminary point was marked as ext. M-1/4. The charge sheet speaks as follows :

"1. That, you have been posted in Moonidih Project and working in Personnel Deptt. and maintaining the Form 'B' Registers since 1981. It has been found that the date of birth of Sri B.R. Manjhi Ex. Foreman Incharge as mentioned in old Form 'B' Register of Moonidih Project, was originally 14-5-1932 but after verification of the Form 'B' Register it has been detected that tampering has been made and the original date of birth has been defaced in such-a-manner which is not reasonable and in that place date of birth has been inserted as 16-4-1935. This alteration in the date of birth has been made not in line with the norms fixed for the same i.e cutting in Form 'B' Register should be made in such-a-manner that the original writing could be apparently read. But you have not followed this procedure and completely defaced the original insertion regarding date of birth of Shri B. R. Manjhi. You have also not brought the matter of alteration in date of birth to the knowledge of superior authority or the controlling officer, i.e Officer of Personnel Deptt. and suptd. or Mines/Manager.

You also did not get their signature in the column where the alteration has been made. It apparently reflects that you have tampered and defaced the original date of birth inserted in the Form 'B' Register with malafide intention and with an intention to favour the workman concerned for extension of his superannuation date under a conspiracy. It also indicate that you have done this intentionally and has concealed the facts from your superiors with ulterior motive. Because of your above action Sri Manjhi could not be retired on superannuation on 14-5-1992 and continued in service and got undeserved payment of salary upto 29-4-1993. Shri Manjhi also exploited the situation and got himself medically unfit during the extended period of his service and claimed for the service of his son.

2. That, the date of birth of Sri Niranjan Chakraborty, Ex-Welder in Moonidih project as mentioned in Old Form 'B' Register was originally 15-3-1932 but in the course of verification of Form 'B' Register it has been found that the original insertion regarding date of birth of the aforesaid workman has been changed to 2-11-1939 and original one has been defaced and cutting has been made in such-a -manner which is completely unreadable. It has also been found that the matter regarding alteration of age has not been brought to the knowledge of controlling Officer, i.e. Officer of Personnel Deptt. and Supdt. of Mines/Manager who are the statutory authority in respect of Form 'B' Register. It also manifests that the alteration of age has been made with malafide intention by you to favour the concerned workman for extending the date of superannuation. It indicates your connivance with the concerned workman to unduly favour him. Because of your above action, Sri Niranjan Chakraborty could not be retired on superannuation on 15-3-1993 and continued in service and received the undeserved wages till 28-2-1994. Thus, the management sustained heavy financial loss because of your action as mentioned above.

3. * * * *

26-1-11 Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with company's business or property, (Fraud and dishonesty in connection with company's business or property is relevant in this case).

26-1-29 Wilful falsification defacement and destruction of personal records or any record of the Company. (Wilful falsification and defacement of records of the company is relevant in this case).

It transpires from the enquiry proceeding papers that the concerned workman in response to the said charge-sheet submitted his reply. In reply given by him he has categorically denied the charges brought against him. In para 6 of his reply he submitted that under direction of the superior and Competent Authority he started maintaining Form 'B' Register since 1981. He further submitted that under direction of the Supervising authority he started conducting the work of preparing new Form 'B' Register on the basis of old Form 'B' Register. He disclosed that as per circular issued from the Headquarter under the signature of I.B. Pandey it was the responsibility of the Senior Personnel Officer to maintain and to keep Form 'B' Register in his custody. Therefore, from his reply two things are coming into existence i.e it shows that he was entrusted to maintain the Form 'B' Register as per direction of his superior authority and started preparing new Form 'B' Register on the basis of old Form 'B' Register and secondly that the senior Personnel Officer was the custodian of the said register. There is no dispute to hold that the date of birth of two workmen, namely B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty were interpolated in the Form 'B' Register. It transpires that actual date of birth of B.R. Manjhi in old Form 'B' Register was recorded as 14-5-32 but after interpolation and defacing it the date of birth was recorded as 16-4-1935. Again in the case of Niranjan Chakraborty his date of birth in the old Form 'B' Register was recorded as 15-3-32 but after its change it was recorded as 2-11-39. It transpires from the enquiry proceeding papers that the concerned workman gave his statement before the Enquiry Officer. From his statement it transpires that under verbal direction of Sri M.M. Bhattacherjee, the then Supdt. of Mines he started preparing new Form 'B' Register relying on the old Form 'B' Register of N.C.D.C. He disclosed that in course of doing such work Niranjan Chakraborty and B.R. Manjhi came to him and produced matriculation certificate for changing of their date of birth. He disclosed that the certificate of B.R. Manjhi was duly attested by the Administrative Officer, Moonidih project and Executive Engineer (E&M), Moonidih Project. He submitted that under verbal instruction of Sri A.K. Das, the then executive officer he interpolated the date of birth of Niranjan Chakraborty and B.R. Manjhi in the Form 'B' Register in view of certificate produced by them.

He further disclosed that in doing so he struck down original date of birth recorded in old Form 'B' Register. He further disclosed that in the year 1986 the senior Personnel Officer, Sri R.C. Srivastava took charge of Personnel section and kept the form 'B' Register under his custody. As per circular issued by the Headquarter there is no dispute to hold that the Personnel Officer should be the custodian of Form 'B' Register but simultaneously considering the statement of the concerned workman as well as considering his reply to the charge-sheet. I find no dispute to hold that he also was entrusted in maintaining Form 'B' Register.

It is also clear that under instruction of superior authority he started preparing new Form 'B' Register with the help of old Form 'B' Register. Therefore, according to the statement given by the concerned workman there is no dispute to hold that he personally struck down the original date of birth recorded in the old Form 'B' Register in respect of workmen, B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty and inserted new date of birth relying on the copy of matriculation certificate duly attested by the senior officials of the management. The concerned workman during his evidence admitted categorically that he changed the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi in Form 'B' Register under specific direction of Senior Personnel Officer, Sri R.C. Srivastava. He however denied the fact of changing date of birth of Niranjan Chakraborty in Form 'B' register. It is seen that against the order of demotion passed by the authority the concerned workman made an appeal before the Appellate Authority. In para 4 of his appeal he denied the fact of tampering and defacing the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty in Form 'B' Register. He disclosed that he entered the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi only as per instruction of his controlling officer concerning the matriculation certificate duly attested by the colliery top officer. He categorically denied the fact about insertion of new date of birth of Niranjan Chakraborty in the Form 'B' Register. It is seen that the concerned workman has given contradictory statement from one place to other place. While in course of his evidence he disclosed that he only inserted the new date of birth of B.R. Manjhi in the Form 'B' Register under instruction of Sri R.C. Srivastava, before Enquiry Officer he disclosed that he made such change under verbal instruction of Sri A.K. Dey, Personnel Officer. In course of his evidence while he denied about changing of date of birth of Niranjan Chakraborty, in course of giving statement before Enquiry Officer he admitted the fact of changing his date of birth. It is clear from his statement that Sri R.C. Srivastava joined the Personnel Department in the year 1986, Sri A.K. Dey, Personnel Officer was his predecessor-in-office. Therefore, the claim of the concerned workman that under instruction of Sri R.C. Srivastava the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi which he changed in Form 'B' Register finds no substantial ground. During enquiry proceeding the Enquiry Officer recorded the statement of R.C. Srivastava and J.C. Sharma. If their statements are taken into consideration it exposes clearly that they did not give any instruction to the concerned workman to change the date of birth of B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty in the Form 'B' Register. There is no dispute to hold that original date of birth of B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty in the Form 'B' Register were recorded as 14-5-32 and 15-3-32 and after change the said date of birth were re-written as 16-4-35 and 2-11-39. If the statement of the concerned workman is taken into consideration there is no dispute to hold that he changed the date of birth of those two workmen in the Form 'B' Register prior to taking charge of R.C.

Srivastava of the Personnel Department. It is fact that Sri R.C. Srivastava was the custodian of Form 'B' Register but it is not expected for the custodian to check out the old entries which were done prior to his joining in the Personnel Department as Senior Personnel Manager. It is the contention of the concerned workman that those two persons, B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty came and produced the attested copies of their matriculation certificate and asked to record the date of birth recorded in the copy of the matriculation certificate. The concerned workman was Senior Clerk posted in the Personnel Department and he was entrusted with maintenance of Form 'B' Register. No evidence is forthcoming to the effect that he was authorised to change the date of birth striking out the old date of birth of those two workmen without prior approval and knowledge of the Superior authority. Therefore, the concerned workman cannot avoid his responsibility to explain under which circumstances he changed the said date of birth of those two workmen. The plea taken by him that under instruction of A.K. Dey he did so is not at all believable in view of his contrary statement. Form 'B' Register is to be considered as statutory register under the Mines Act and all care and cautions are required to be taken for its maintenance. I have carefully considered all the material papers and documents and I have failed to find out any material evidence relying on which there is scope to say that being subordinate staff he was practically forced to change the date of birth of those two workmen under direction of the superior officers. It is clear that such change was made before 1986 i.e. before joining of Sri R.C. Srivastava. If the contention of the concerned workman is taken into consideration that under verbal direction of Sri A.K. Dey, Personnel Officer he changed the date of birth in the Form 'B' Register, no explanation on his part is forthcoming why he did not bring the matter to the notice of Sri R.C. Srivastava while he joined in the Personnel Department as Senior Personnel Officer. It is seen from the paper marked Ext. M-1/17 that Niranjan Chakraborty, Asstt. Foreman, Moonidih Project, was charge-sheeted for submitting false matriculation certificate and he was found guilty in course of domestic enquiry. Therefore, it is clear that Niranjan Chakraborty on the basis of fake matriculation certificate influenced the concerned workman to change his date of birth in the Form 'B' Register and the concerned workman without prior permission from the senior authority changed his date of birth in the same. Actually this serious fault in the matter of interpolation of date of birth of Niranjan Chakraborty was detected by Sri P. Maharaj, Personnel Manager, Moonidih Area in the year 1994 and thereafter appropriate steps were taken against the concerned workman. It is the specific allegation of the management that as per date of birth recorded in old Form 'B' Register B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty were due to be superannuated in the year 1992 but due to interpolation of their date of birth they remained in service beyond the

exact date of their superannuation and for which the management sustained serious financial loss and it was so done only for the illegal act committed by the concerned workman in connivance with those two workmen. The concerned workman always claimed himself to be innocent. He submitted that the management illegally issued false charge-sheet against him. Accordingly onus shifts on him to prove his innocence and to show falsity of charge brought against him by the management. Excepting implicating the names of some officers the concerned workman has failed to produce an iota of evidence relying on which his innocence could be proved. I have already discussed above that creditability of the claim of the concerned workman about implication of two officers did not find any basis in view of his contrary statement given at different places. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming why he kept himself mum for such a long period about insertion of new date of birth striking down and defacement of date of birth of those two workmen, namely, B.R. Manjhi and Niranjan Chakraborty.

Accordingly after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the management has been able to establish the charge which has been brought against the concerned workman. I have carefully considered the Office Order being No. BCCL/OM/88/6(A)/213 dated 24-9-88 issued by O.M. Department of B.C.C.L. in the matter of delegation of power to Dy. General Managers/AM(T) Services/Agents and Colliery Managers and I find no dispute to hold that the Project Officer/Agent, Moonidih Project was very much competent to issue the order of punishment against the concerned workman. Accordingly, there is no scope to say that by issuing an order of punishment against the concerned workman dated 3/4-7-1996 (Ext. M-1/25) the Project Officer committed any illegality.

7. Now, the point for consideration is if the concerned workman is entitled to get any benefit as per Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Section 11-A has empowered the Tribunal to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of a workman. Here in the instant case the concerned workman was neither discharged nor dismissed from his service, he was only demoted. Therefore, there is no scope to invoke the provision of Sec. 11-A with a view to take lenient view in the matter of his punishment.

In view of the discussions made above, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

8. In the result, the following award is rendered—

The action of the management in reducing the rank and initial basic wage of Sh. Jiwan Kumar Das from Special Grade to Grade-I through the disciplinary action is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 211.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.का.को.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 142/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 20012/334/96-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 211.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 142/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to management of BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-20012/334/96-IR (C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d)(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 142 of 1997.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present : SHRI B. BISWAS,
Presiding Officer

Appearances :

For the Management : Shri S.N. Sinha, Advocate.

For the Workman/Union : Shri Raghunandan Rai,
Working President.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, the 11th December, 2003.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/334/96-IR (Coal-I) dated the 25th November, 1997 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL in denial to regularise Shri Raghunandan Rai as Pump Supervisor in T. & S Grade-A and denial to pay wages w.e.f. 9-11-1995 in that job is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf, in brief, is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman was a Pump Operator in Bhowra (S) Colliery and by letter No. BH (S)/95/11/853 dated 13-7-95 he was advised by the Manager of the said colliery to do the job of Pump Supervisor and as per order of the manager of the said colliery the concerned workman started working as Pump Supervisor and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors. They submitted that as per Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and sub-rule 7.2 of the Standing orders a workman who has completed 190 days underground work in the same job should be regularised in the same designation and grade. They alleged that inspite of discharging his duty continuously as Pump Supervisor the management refused to regularise him as Pump supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' and for which he raised an industrial dispute before A.L.C. (C) for conciliation which ultimately referred to this Tribunal.

3. The management, on the contrary, after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. They submitted that the concerned workman was asked to attend his 1st shift duty daily with a view to get the pumps properly maintained and run so that the pumps are operated without trouble in all the shifts vide a letter No. BH(S)/95/11/858 dated 13-7-95. They disclosed that during the relevant period there was frequent break down of the pumps in his shift causing inefficient pumping of the mine. Accordingly he was specifically instructed to look into the job of Pump break down etc. for a small span of period, but he did not obey such instructions and reported absenting for which action was taken against him. They further disclosed that as per job nomenclature provided in N.C.W.A. there is no post like pump Supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' and in practice also there is no such post exists. Accordingly, the claim of the concerned workman for his regularisation as Pump Supervisor is a far cry and for which he is not entitled to get any benefit accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass order rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

Points to be decided:

4. “Whether the action of the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL in denial to regularise

Shri Raghunandan Rai as Pump Supervisor in T & S Grade-A and denial to pay wages w.e.f. 9-11-1995 in that job is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

Finding with reasons:

5. It transpires from the record that the concerned workman in order to substantiate his claim examined himself as WW-1. The management, on the contrary, also with a view to establish their claim examined one witness as MW-1.

Considering the pleadings of both sides and also considering the evidence of WW-1 and MW-1 I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was a Pump Operator under the management. It is the contention of the concerned workman that the management by order dated 13-7-95 instructed him to discharge his duty as Pump Supervisor and his duty hours was fixed from 7 AM to 3 PM. He disclosed that since that date he is working as Pump Supervisor. He further disclosed that on 7-11-95 he submitted a petition to the Project Officer with a prayer for his regularisation of his service as Pump Supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A'. The copy of such petition during his evidence was marked Ext. W-1. The concerned workman relied on the order issued by the Colliery Manager dated 13-7-95 in support of his claim which during his evidence was marked Ext. W-2. This witness during his cross-examination admitted that as he was not aware if there was any post of Pump Supervisory in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' he submitted an application dated 15-11-95 addressed to the management by which he requested to create the post Pump supervisor though there was no such post under NCWA. The said petition during his evidence was marked Ext. M-1. It is also admitted fact that the concerned workman has been placed in Category-IV as Pump Operator and drawing his wages to that effect. MW-1 during his evidence categorically submitted that there was no nomenclature as Pump Supervisor according to N.C.W.A. which the concerned workman has placed finds no basis for his fulfilment. He disclosed that Pump Operator who operates pump below 35 H.P. enjoys Category-II while above 35 H.P. enjoys Category-III. However, as per service link upgradation the concerned workman is enjoying category-IV. The Concerned workman relied on the letter issued by the Manager, Bhowra Colliery (Marked Ext. W-2) in support of his claim. Now, let us consider the contents of the said letter which speaks as follows :

“For better supervision and efficient running of the pump, you have to be in 1st shift daily and get the pump properly maintained and run so that the pumps are run without trouble in all the shifts.”

Therefore, from this letter I do not find any whisper to this effect that the concerned workman was promoted to the post of Pump Supervisor. For better supervision

and efficient running of pump does not mean or interpret that the concerned workman was promoted to the post of Pump supervisor. As per N.C.W.A. there is no post of Pump Supervisor under Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' in respect of which the concerned workman has placed his demand. Therefore, onus shifts on the concerned workman to establish that the post of Pump Supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' is very much in existence and inspite of his rendering service in the said post he has been deprived of by the management to get his service regularised in the said post. No evidence on the part of the concerned workman is forthcoming that as Pump Operator he started drawing his wages in view of the order issued by the management. On the contrary, it has been admitted by the concerned workman that he used to draw wages in Category-IV as Pump Operator. The Post of Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' is a cadre post and N.C.W.A. has made out a clear guidelines how a vacant post under the Cadre Scheme is to be filled up. As there is no such post of Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' for the Pump supervisor there is no scope to fulfill that post.

I have carefully considered all the materials on the record and I find no hesitation to say that the claim of the concerned workman to get his promotion as Pump Supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' finds no basis at all and for which he is not entitled to any relief.

6. In the result, the following award is rendered—

The action of the management of Bhowra (S) colliery of M/S. BCCL in denial to regularise Shri Raghunandan Rai as Pump Supervisor in Technical & Supervisory Grade 'A' and denial to pay wages w.e.f. 9-11-1995 in that job is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 212.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गल्फ एअर कम्पनी के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण। मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 11012/41/2001-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2003

S.O. 212.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 10/03) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court I, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial

Dispute between the employers in relation to management of Gulf Air Company, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2003.

[No. L-11012/41/2001-IR (C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, AT MUMBAI

Present

Shri Justice S.C. Pandey,
Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT 10 of 2003.

Parties : Gulf Air Company.

AND

Their Workmen.

Appearances :

For the Management	:	Shri G. Desai, Advocate
For the Workman	:	No Appearance
State	:	Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated this the 17th day of December, 2003

AWARD

1. This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub-section 1 of Section 10 and sub-section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short) for adjudication upon the following question in industrial dispute between Gulf Air Company (the Company for short) and its workmen represented by the Gulf Air Employees Association, Maroshi Road, Andheri East, Mumbai (the Union for short).

“क्या गल्फ इम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन की निम्नलिखित माँग उचित एवं न्याय संगत है तो कर्मकार किस राहत के पात्र है ?:

1. कि ऐसे ट्रेनीज जो अपनी ट्रेनिंग अवधि पूरी कर चुके हैं को स्थाई रूप से नियुक्त किया जाये तथा इन्हें स्थाई कर्मकारों के समरूप वेतन दिया जाये;
2. कि समझौता प्रक्रिया अथवा कोर्ट मामलों में हाजरी के लिए यूनियन के दो प्रतिनिधियों को इयूटी पर माना जाये;
3. कि किसी भी विभाग की स्टाफ संख्या बढ़ाने एवं कम करने, कार्य के घटाएं, रेस्ट की अवधि के बढ़ाने-घटाने एवं औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबंध IV में दिए गए किसी भी कार्य में बदलाव करने से पूर्व धारा 9क के अंतर्गत नोटिस जारी किया जाये।”

109 6/104-17

2. This Tribunal finds that on 26-9-2003 the union did not appear though, a registered letter was sent as well the notice was handed over to the employer for service to union for appearance on 17-11-2003. The union was served through registered post. Another date was given for 17-12-2003. On 17-12-2003 the management stated that service was affected for appearance on 17-11-2003. A fresh registered notice for appearance for 17-12-2003 appears to have been served on the registered address. No body has appeared on 17-12-2003. It appears that union is not interested in pursuing the dispute.

3. The result is that this reference is answered by saying that there is no existing industrial dispute between the parties. The reference is rejected.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 213.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 फरवरी, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

क्र.	राजस्व ग्राम	हदबस्त	तहसील एवं संख्या
1.	धोगरी	164	जालन्धर
2.	राऊवाली	205	जालन्धर
3.	रियापुर/रसूलपुर	163	जालन्धर
4.	काहनपुर	163	जालन्धर

[सं. एस-38013/03/04-एस.एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2004

S.O. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely :—

S. No.	Name of Revenue Village	Had Bast No.	Tehsil and District
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhogri	164	Jalandhar
2.	Raowali	205	Jalandhar
3.	Riapur/Rasoolpur	163	Jalandhar

1	2	3	4
4.	Kahanpur	163	Jalandhar

[No. S-38013/03/2004-SS. I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 214.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 फरवरी, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला एवं तहसील अमृतसर में राजस्व ग्राम बालकलां हदबस्त संख्या 340”।

[संख्या. एस-38013/01/04-एस.एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2004

S.O. 214.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely :—

“The Revenue Village Balkalan, Had Bast No. 340 in Tehsil and District Amritsar.”

[No. S-38013/01/2004-SS. I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 215.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 फरवरी, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	तहसील एवं जिला
1.	2	3
1. हुसैनपुरा	99	लुधियाना
2. कादियां	91	लुधियाना
3. महालरख	90	लुधियाना

[संख्या. एस-38013/02/04-एस.एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2004

S.O. 215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely:—

Name of Revenue	Had	Tehsil and District
Village	Bast No.	
1. Hussainpura	99	Ludhiana
2. Kadian	91	Ludhiana
3. Mahalrakh	90	Ludhiana

[No. S-38013/02/2004-SS. I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

(उत्प्रवास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 216.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की धारा-3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, प्रम मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा संवर्ग के अवर सचिव (इन-सीटू) श्री सी० एम० शर्मा को 15 दिसम्बर, 2003 (पूर्वाहन) से उत्प्रवास संक्षि-II, चैम्बर्स के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या. एस-11011/01/2003-उप्रवास]

अशोली छलाई, अवर सचिव

(Emigration Division)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2004

S.O. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, Sub-section (1) of the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri C.M. Sharma, Under Secretary (in-situ) of the CSS cadre of Ministry of Labour, as Protector of Emigrants-II, Chennai with effect from 15th December, 2003 (Forenoon).

[No. S-11011/01/2003-Emig.]

ASHOLI CHALAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 217.—भारतवासी विनियम, 1961 के विनियम 17 के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा बहुवर्ती व्रत व रोजगार मंत्रालय के दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर, 1963 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.आ. 2795 में असी विनाशित करना चाहती है। अर्थात्,—

इस अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न सारणी में शीर्षक "भारत" के अन्तर्गत उप-शीर्षक ("पूर्णकालिक अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम के पश्चात् खाना विषय में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा प्रदान करने वाले संस्थानों के प्राधिकारियों की

"संचार" का नाम, में एनालॉगी के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या 18 और क्रम संख्या से संबंधित कॉलम I और II के अन्तर्गत प्राविद्यार्थी के स्थान पर निम्नालॉखन प्रतिष्ठापित किया जाएगा, जिसका अनुसार इस एनालॉगी के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या 18 के अनुसार निम्नालॉखन का नाम दिया जाएगा।

1 गवर्नरमेंट पॉलीटेक्निक, भुज

"18 तकीकी परीक्षा बोर्ड, 2/3 डॉ० जीवराज मेहता भवन, में खनन इंजीनियरिंग में गांधी नम्र: 382010 (गुजरात) पर निम्नालॉखन का नाम दिया जाएगा।

[का. संख्या एस-62012/01/92-आईएसएच-II]

बृज मोहन, अवर सचिव

प्राविद्यार्थी

टिप्पणी :— 23 सितम्बर, 1963 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.आ. 2795 के द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र में मुख्य अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की गई थी तथा इसमें पीछे 9 फरवरी, 2002 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.आ. 423 के द्वारा संशोधन किया गया।

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2004

S.O. 217.—In pursuance of the proviso to Regulation 17 of the Metaliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the erstwhile Ministry of Labour and Employment's notification number S.O. 2795 dated the 23rd September, 1963 namely—

In the Table appended to the said notification, under the heading "INDIA" in the sub-heading "(List of Institutions and authorities awarding Degree/Diploma in Mining, after a full time course of study)", for serial number 18 and the entries under columns I and II relating to said serial number, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

I II

"18 Technical Examinations Board, 2/3, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Gandh Nagar, Bhawan, Gandhi Nagar-382010 (Gujarat)"

[File No. S-62012/01/92-ISH-II]

BRAJ MOHAN, Under Secy.

Footnote :— The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide notification number S.O. 2795 dated the 23rd September, 1963 and lastly amended vide notification number S.O. 423 dated 9th February, 2002.

इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

साथ इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के

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साथ इस अ

उक्त अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न सारणी में, शीर्षक "भारत" के अन्तर्गत उप-शीर्ष में "खनन विषयों में डिग्री व डिल्सोमा प्रदान करने वाले संस्थानों व प्राधिकारियों की सूची" मद 17 और उससे संबंधित खण्ड I और II के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित मद तथा प्राचीप्रयोग प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

I	II
"17 टेक्नोकल एक्जामीनेशन्स बोर्ड, 2/3 डॉ. जीवराज मेहता भवन, गांधी नगर-382010 (गुजरात)"	"गवर्नमेंट पॉलीटेक्निक, भुज में माइनिंग इंजीनियरिंग (खनन अभियांत्रिकी) में डिल्सोमा"

[फा. संख्या एस-62012/01/92-आईएसएच-11]

बृज मोहन, अवर सचिव

टिप्पणी :— 28 जून, 1961 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1599 के संदर्भ में मुख्य नियमावली भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थी तथा इसमें अंतिम संशोधन 9 फरवरी, 2002 की अधिसूचना भंग्या का.आ. 424 के माध्यम से किया गया।

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2004

S.O. 218.—In pursuance of the proviso to Regulations 17 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the erstwhile Ministry of Labour and Employment's notification number S.O. 1599, dated the 28th June, 1961 namely :—

In the Table appended to the said notification, under the heading "INDIA" in the sub-heading "(List of Institutions and authorities awarding Degree/Diplome in Mining)" for serial number 17 and the entries under columns I and II relating to said serial number, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

I	II
"17 Technical Examinations Board, 2/3, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan, Gandhi Nagar-382010 (Gujarat)"	"Diploma in Mining Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Bhuj"

[File No. S-62012/1/92-ISH-II]

BRAJ MOHAN, Under Secy.

Footnote :—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide notification number S.O. 1599 dated the 28th June, 1961 and lastly amended vide notification number S.O. 424 dated 9th February, 2002.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2004

का.आ. 219.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में एमा बर्गा अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947

का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2127 दिनांक 9-7-2003 द्वारा खानिज तेल (कच्चा तेल), मोटर और विमान स्प्रिट, डीजल तेल, मिटटी का तेल, ईंधन तेल विविध हाइड्रोकार्बन तेल और उनके मिश्रण जिनमें सिथेटिक तेल और इसी प्रकार के तेल शामिल हैं के निर्धारण या उत्पादन में लगे उद्योग में सेवाओं में हैं, जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 26 में शामिल हैं, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-7-2003 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-1-2004 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[संख्या एस-11017/6/97-आई.आर. (पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2004

S.O. 219.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 2127 dated 9-7-2003 the services in the Industry engaged in manufacture or production of Mineral Oil (crude oil) motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, Kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oil and their blends including Synthetic fuels, Lubricating oil and like which is covered by item 26 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 16th July, 2003.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 16th January, 2004.

[No. S-11017/6/97-IR(PL)]

J.P. PATI, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2004

का. आ. 220.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नोट मुद्रण लिमिटेड, मैसूर (कर्नाटक) एवं सालबोनी (पश्चिम बंगाल) में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 25 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[संख्या एस-11017/2/96-आई.आर. (पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2004

S.O. 220.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest required that the services in the Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Limited at Mysore (Karnataka) and Salboni (West Bengal) which is covered by item 25 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/2/96-IR(PL)]

J.P. PATI, Jr. Secy.